



MCGILL DAILY

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Selection committee decision tabled by SC

by EVELYN SCHUSHEIM

Students' Council put off a decision Wednesday night to oppose the administration and send six representatives to the principalship selection committee.

The Board of Governors had decided to allow students only three out of the 15 seats on the committee. Council will decide Tuesday night whether or not to accept this allotment.

The Council meeting has been moved up a day from its normal meeting time Wednesday night because the first meeting of the principalship committee will be held next Wednesday.

If Council decides to elect six members to the committee, the elections will take place at the same Council meeting Tuesday.

It was suggested by one Councilor that student representatives on the committee be withheld until Senate decides to allow more students on the committee, but this motion was felt to be too headline by most of the members.

Council's principalship poll will take place the day of the

Students' Council elections, which have been moved back to Dec. 3. The new election date was proposed so that Senate's decision on the new Constitution; due Nov. 26, would be known.

The Senate Committee for a continuing Review of the University Government also met Wednesday. It is composed of four students, four governors and four senators. The student representatives on it are Stanley Goldstein, Steven Strasser, Daniel Luchins, and Morty Yalofsky.

The committee members decided that they will meet every other week, and that they will first have to work out a philosophy for the functioning of the senior boards of the university before they can deal with the lower boards.

The Committee will review the functioning of the Senate and the Board of Governors, and will discuss the problems that were raised last year. It will also review the problems and value of having students on these boards.



Daily photo by HENRY KASZEL

THE OLD SHELL GAME: Nina Adams (Yale University) and Steve Wohl (Moratorium Committee Chairman) ponder which helmet conceals the pea, and also discuss the Vietnam War at teach-in yesterday.

Teach-in message

War trial demanded

Over 600 students voted almost unanimously yesterday at the Moratorium Teach-in in Leacock 132 to demand that the Federal Government institute a war crimes commission to try the officials of the U.S. Government responsible for the conduct of the Vietnam War.

The resolution was submitted on the spur of the moment by Moratorium chairman Steve Wohl, in support of statements by Harry Bracken, professor of philosophy. Professor Bracken declared, "The United States' claim that it is fighting Communism cashes out as genocide," and affirmed that the Canadian public must be made aware that the reasons of the U.S. Government for the War are not justified.

Canada's obligations to the International Control Commission and its stand against genocide (by its participation in the German war crimes trials after World War II) make a Canadian protest doubly imperative, he said.

Professor Bracken's comments came after a detailed resume of the history of the American involvement in Vietnam, by Nina Adams of Yale University. The true impact of the War, she said, is not in the U.S. but in Vietnam, where the attitude of the people to the American presence can best be summarized by the ironic statement of a once-prosperous villager, who had been evacuated to a "strategic hamlet" by the Americans:

He was "safe" now, he said. His crops had been destroyed by defoliation and his brother killed by U.S. bombs, but

now he was "protected by American troops."

by ARNOLD BENNETT

The American decision to set up "strategic hamlets," Mrs. Adams explained, was based on the false promise that the Vietnamese were infinitely manipulable and could be easily indoctrinated after they had been controlled and confined. The next strategy adopted by the U.S., that of Vietnamese "self-defense forces," was, she said, also based on firepower and coercion and thus also failed.

Mrs. Adams denied that American policy in Vietnam has changed, despite Nixon's lectures. As evidence, she stated that troop withdrawals have been rendered meaningless by fresh draft calls.

Furthermore, free elections in South Vietnam promised by Nixon, with NLF participation "under the constitution," merely meant, by the very terms of that constitution, that anyone who disagreed with the Saigon regime would be excluded from running for office, she claimed.

Walter Teague, of the U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF and the New Mobilization Committee, discussed the Moratorium and opposition to the war. He expressed the

(Continued on page 6)

Plumbers lose quorum, blast Council Executive

by SEYMOUR GREENSTEIN

The executive of the Engineering Undergraduate Society has blamed Students' Society President Julius Grey and External Vice-President Martin Shapiro for the collapse of an EUS open meeting yesterday.

When the meeting, which was to discuss the issue of secession, was called to order, three students walked out, thus ruining the quorum of 50. The frustrated EUS executive took the opportunity of the lull as the meeting broke up to blast student apathy and Grey and Shapiro as the cause of it.

Hank Roy, President of EUS and Students' Council representative, claimed, "Because of the wishy-washy politics of Julius Grey, the executive has not taken a stand on any concrete reform concerning the Students' Society."

"They just make sure that what they are doing does not create problems for anyone involved," he added.

Allen Gandell, Internal Vice-President of EUS, commented that the majority of engineering students were ignorant of any important issues which affected them and that they do not give a damn on improving their educa-

tion, or even their position on campus.

Gandell claimed that the EUS executive was hindered in effecting meaningful reform within the Engineering faculty because of the "interference" of Grey and Shapiro.

He cited the example of the ineffectiveness of the Board of Regular Committees. The Board of Regular Committees consists of the executives of the under-

graduate societies and the executive of the Students' Society, established to discuss the problem of distribution of responsibility within the various undergraduate societies.

The EUS executive claimed that it had to apply great pressure in order for a meeting of this Board to take place. Furthermore, they charged that af-

(Continued on page 6)

Senate committee to explain Constitution

by GEORGE BEILER

The Senate Steering Committee will present a report on the proposed Students' Society constitution when it comes up for Senate ratification Nov. 26.

Colin McDougall, secretary of the Steering Committee, explained that the report would be an "explication" of certain articles in the constitution.

"It will explain the implications of some of the articles," he said, "so that members of Senate can form their own opinions."

In the meantime, the out-

come of the Senate vote on the constitution remained doubtful.

Newly-elected student Senate representative Sheldon Ungar promised to defend the Constitution in Senate, but predicted that it would be defeated.

"From the last meeting of Senate, which tabled the Constitution, it's quite clear that Senate has no intention of passing it as it is now," he said.

Ungar threw his support behind efforts on Students' Council toward unilateral

implementation of the constitution.

"I feel that student Senators are mandated to support the constitution," he added.

Vice-Principal of Professional Affairs Stanley Frost predicted that Senate would not ratify the Constitution.

He commented that Senate could not be expected to collect money forcibly from students and to give it to an organization over which it had no control.

"Final responsibility for accounting must rest with the Senate," he said.

TODAY, TOMORROW AND SUNDAY

GENESIS II: Auditions for actors only. Union 327. 1 pm to 5 pm tomorrow.

PLAYERS' CLUB: "Swan's Song" by Chekov. Performed by Errol Sitahal, Sandwich Theatre. 1 pm. Claude St-Denis doing his thing of Beckett's "Act Without Words". Union Theatre 1 pm. "Collision Course", full cast rehearsal. Lines, Union theatre 5 pm.

ARAB STUDENTS' SOCIETY: General assembly postponed to Tuesday.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Important choir practice RVC classroom 12. 8 pm Mandarin film. English subtitles PSCA 8 pm.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY: Practice. Winter Stadium. 5-6 pm.

PLASTIC ROSELAND DANCE COMPANY: People to help set up ballroom, work at ball welcome. Ballroom. 3 pm.

CYCOM: Fortran Tutorial. E 406, 1 pm.

ISLAMICS: Juma prayers and Tarawi prayers. Union 457, 458. 1:15-1:45 pm and 7:30 pm.

PLASTIC ROSELAND DANCE CONSPIRACY: Plastic Roseland Dance Emporium. Union Ballroom. 5 pm - 1 am.

COMMERCE UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY: C.U.S. party. All Commerce students invited. Bring I.D. card. ZBT Fraternity, 3664 Mountain St. 8 pm.

PHI EPSILON ALPHA ENGINEERING HONOUR SOCIETY: General meeting. Rm. 226 Chemical engineering seminar room. 1 pm.

UKRAINIAN CLUB: Very important meeting - SUSK. 120 Duluth St. 7:30 pm.

WINTER CARNIVAL '70: Executive meeting. Winter Carnival office. 1 pm.

CHORAL SOCIETY: Men's part rehearsal. RVC Club room. 1 pm.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Supper 6 pm. Dance with band "The Lost" 8:30 pm. 3484 Peel.

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY: Toronto West Indian Society arrives for soccer game and fête on Saturday. Union 11 pm.

STUDENT MOVEMENT: 'Fascism in Quebec' discussion. Union B-27. Noon.

FILM SOCIETY: Independent Cinema. Two "underground" flicks! L-132. 6:30 and 9 pm.

FINE ARTS SOCIETY PAINT-

ING AND SKETCHING: Studio work. Model. Please bring \$0.50. W-130. 5 pm.

ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Regular meeting. 1444 Drummond. 8:15 pm. SOC 422A: Quebec Independent Cinema. L-132. 10 am.

SATURDAY

MCGILL FILM SOCIETY: "Love Affairs" or "The case of the Missing Switchboard Operator". Yugoslavia 1967. PSCA. 6 pm. 8:15 pm. 10:30 pm.

BLOOD DRIVE: Annual Staff Party. Psi U. House, 3429 Peel. 8:15 pm.

FIGURE SKATING: Club skating. All are welcome! Come and meet our "pro". Winter Stadium. 10 am - 12 pm.

LUTHERAN STUDENT MOVEMENT: "The Seeker's Weekend" Cost \$4.00. Info phone 375-4030. 3521 University. Apt. 1. Sat. and Sun. pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS SOCIETY: Mandarin film with English subtitles. PSCA. 2 pm.

MCGILL SKYDIVING CLUB: Jumping all day. Those who haven't jumped yet, please try to make it! St. Antoine des Laurentides. 11 am - sunset.

GENESIS II: Auditions for actors only. 327 Union. 1 pm - 5 pm.

AED PREMEDICAL HONOUR SOCIETY: Tour of Santa Cabrini Hospital. Ground floor McIntyre. 12:15 pm.

PLAYERS' CLUB: "Collision Course", full cast rehearsal. Lines! Union Theatre. 2 pm.

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY: Soccer vs Toronto West Indian Society. Lower Campus. 2 pm. After-soccer fête, Carl and Roderick's, 3519 A Hutchison. 9 pm.

SUNDAY

SKYDIVING CLUB: Jumping as usual, especially for those who haven't jumped yet. St. Antoine des Laurentides. 11 am - sunset.

GARDNER HALL FILM CLUB: Ingmar Bergman's "The Seventh Seal" \$1.00. Gardner Hall 3925 University St. 7:15 pm and 9:15 pm.

CAMPUS LEFT: General meeting. All invited. 3694 St. Famille. 2 pm.

CANTERBURY HOUSE: Dinner 6 pm. Holy Communion 7 pm. 3555 University St. I.S.A. : Canadian and overseas

students' mixer. Light music and refreshment. 3625 Aylmer Drop-in centre. 8 pm.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Festival Folk Mass "Island City Singers" 3484 Peel, 7:15 pm.

MONTEREGIAN GEOLOGY CLUB: Field trip to St. Vincent de Paul Quarry. Roddick Gates. 10 am.

Urban Studies

There are 13 seats open for students on the Senate Committee on Urban Studies. If you are interested, please obtain an application form at the Union Box Office. Closing date for applications is tomorrow.

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A unique social experiment in cooperative living in Israel. The Kibbutz can provide a challenge for Canadians in search of personal meaning and the opportunity to make a contribution.

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Commerce Undergraduate Society SPEAKERS' PROGRAM

D. Wells, C.A.

Partner, Touche Ross

"Is Business Letting Graduates Down"

Mon. Nov. 17th

L-111

1 P.M.

arts and science undergraduate society

Nominations are hereby called for the positions of First, Second, and Third Year reps on the Executive of ASUS. Nominations close November 19, 1969, at 15.00 hrs. Nomination papers may be obtained at the Union Switchboard.

William Povitz
Chief Returning Officer

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ROOM 123-124 - Monday, Nov. 17 from 2 to 7 and
Tuesday, Nov. 18 from 11 to 5

African Students
Arab Students
Armenian Club
Cercle Français
Chinese Society
German Club
Indian Society
Italian Society

Latin-American Assoc.
Malaysia-Singapore Student Assoc.
Pakistani Students
Polish Students Assoc.
Russian Circle
Ukrainian Club
West-Indian Student Soc.

MCGILL HILLEL

presents

ANDRÉ LAROCQUE,

Conseillé exécutif au
programmes du Parti Québécois

"Quebec at the Cross Roads"
:BILL 63

Today

1:15 p.m.

Union Ballroom

— is **CRUEL, NASTY, BRUTISH, and Short (Hobbies)**

Many people feel that in the blank space should have gone the word "EDUCATION".

THE ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS

presents in multimedia format

"INNOVATIONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION"

(a preview of CLD conference, Nov. 19-22)

Mon., Nov. 17 - Leacock 219, 3:30 p.m.

from the CLD - Dr. G. Anderson, Dr. M. Goldschmidt, Dr. G. Roid, Dr. C. Pascal.

Special invitation to avowed pessimists.

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LOYOLA Dean of Students Roderick Shearer — under fire for quick reaction to student protest.

ASUS stalls on withdrawal

by BETTY PALIK

The Arts and Science Undergraduate Executive last night again failed to take action on their proposal to secede from the Students' Society.

After a very brief discussion of the issue, Paul Wong, Arts and Science council representative, moved that the ASUS postpone any action as an interim measure pending Senate's next decision on the new Constitution and Council's subsequent reaction.

The ASUS Executive announced Oct. 30 that it would call an open meeting to discuss secession if, by Nov. 10, Julius Grey, President of the Students' Society, did not resign and if the amendments to the Constitution were not uni-

laterally adopted by Council regardless of Senate's approval.

Council two days ago passed a motion demanding that Senate immediately approve the new constitution and is also seeking legal advice concerning the legality of unilateral implementation of the new Constitution.

In other business, George Strathy, 4th year representative, and Wong expressed their anxiousness over the fact that Science students are distrustful of the ASUS and that there is very little contact between the ASUS and the Science students. They suggested that the ASUS undertake to sponsor speakers and programs specifically of interest to these students.

René Sorell, 1st Year repre-

sentative said that he felt that Science students are apathetic. Strathy and Wong dismissed this statement by insisting that there was a serious communication breakdown and that immediate action has to be taken to incorporate science students more deeply into ASUS.

Concerning the role of the Free Press, voice of the ASUS, several members expressed the desire to see more "news-worthy items" appear as well as articles on the social issues in Quebec and publicity of ASUS programs and services.

Sorell argued that at least four pages out of eight should be devoted to publicizing ASUS services and public opinion polls on ASUS stands and programs. It is necessary to build up the image of the ASUS, Sorell felt.

Allan Feingold, Editor of the Free Press, defended his newspaper by expressing that he did not wish to compete with the Daily and that his paper lacked funds and irresolute staff. He claimed that an increased coverage of radical issues would "enrage" students, would lead to another "Daily crisis," and subsequent "impeachment."

Feingold expressed his fear of the present trend of student councils determining newspaper policy and claimed that the members' suggestions on the Free Press was antagonistic to journalistic autonomy. He charged that what they proposed was an imposition on him as editor.

McGill to protest in DC

by ELLEN BECK

Two busloads of students will travel to Washington, D.C., today as McGill's support of the Vietnam Moratorium continues.

Seven buses will leave from the Union at 9:30 am heading for various American border crossings. Their purpose will be to stop Canadian National freight trains from entering the U.S.

At 2:30 pm, two of these buses will move on to Washington. Members of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee have stated

that they fear these buses will be stopped by the American border police. If they do get through, the buses will return Sunday, at 1 pm.

All day long, students will be phoning Canadian Industries Limited and the American Consulate in order to jam their lines. The question they will be asking CIL is "Are you still in business of helping the Americans destroy Vietnam?" The question to the American Consulate will be "When will all American forces be pulled out of Vietnam?"

Members of the American Deserters Committee are going to plant 120 crosses all over campus tomorrow.

Other groups in the city are also acting in support of the moratorium.

A press release from Voice of Women, Canada, stated, "Tomorrow we will walk and talk and write, and join with others in support of the March Against Death in Washington, D.C., and of the demand for withdrawal of American troops."

A group will be marching to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's Montreal residence to rally against the war tomorrow. In order to comply with the law prohibiting Montreal demonstrations, the group will march in Outremont only.

Nouvet respects charges

by LINDA FELDMAN

Marcel Nouvet, President of the Loyola Student Association, failed to appear as scheduled before more than 260 students who staged a sit-in yesterday in the smoke-filled corridors outside College President Patrick G. Malone's office.

Nouvet, who was placed under disciplinary probation Wednesday because of what was termed disruptive activity during a Senate meeting last week and a sit-in held Wednesday, maintained that he had no intention of breaking his probation until after general elections in the LSA are held Nov. 27 and 28.

The terms of the probation preclude Nouvet's participation in any campus activities other than classes.

In a surprise move, Nouvet reversed his previous decision not to run in the upcoming elections. Instead, he has asked for a mandate from the student populace to carry on his policy of arbitration in the case of dismissed physics professor Srinvasa Santhanam.

Although Nouvet did not attend the sit-in, which was one in a series currently being held in Professor Santhanam's behalf, the President of the Arts Students' Association, Peter Loner-

gan, read a statement from Nouvet asking that the students unite in the present crisis, if repressive measures are to be avoided.

The statement asked that the sit-in be short and peaceful.

The students apparently heeded the message, although there had been fears earlier yesterday that the police might be called in.

"There has been so much publicity due to the strike and the sit-ins," commented one student. "Every day more people are participating. Soon the administration will have to do something."

Law and Society

A second lecture in a series dealing with Law and Society will be held in Room 101 of Chancellor Day Law Building at 1 pm today. Boyce Richardson of the Montreal Star, Professor T. Bockner of Sir George Williams University and Professor J. Ziegler of McGill will discuss the theme of "The Place of the Law School in Society."

In all deference to good old Helen C., who's about to retire, we had to cut out her article thanks to the usual overkill techniques used by our great layout people and word counters. In retaliation, we had to deploy a search-and-destroy mission for the articles above and below this grave admission. So peace, brothers and sisters. March against death while WE SLEEP. Good night, or should we say good morning. Andy, Gilda and Jack.

Use of French

The Use of French Committee is accepting briefs or comments at the Students' Council office, noon to 4 pm.

ISRAEL CLUB PRESENTS DISCOTEK

FRI. NOV. 14th
BOYS - GIRLS
BOOZE AND FUN

I.S.A.

UNION COFFEE LOUNGE
8:30 P.M.

STREETNOISE

Produced by: Radio McGill

Tonight on CFQR 92.5 FM
Midnight to Six AM

Features on the Moratorium; Arlo Guthrie; rain; Racism in Canada; Draft Dodgers and Deserters; Stoned Henge and whatever else happens between now and air time.

With the music of The Band, Tom Rush, Leslie West, James Taylor, Judy Collins, The Last Ritual, Robert Dylan, Eric Anderson and a cast of thousands.

CAFÉ ANDRÉ

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TOBIAS

THIS WEEK
AND THE NEXT

INTRAMURAL RIFLE COMPETITION

The McGill Men's Rifle Competition will be held in the Rifle Range of the Currie Gymnasium beginning on Monday, November 24th.

ELIGIBILITY - All male students of McGill

EQUIPMENT - Rifles and ammunition supplied by the Intramural Department

TYPE OF TOURNAMENT - 22 calibre light rifle - prone position

ENTRIES - Accepted in the General Office #3 of the Currie Gym

ENTRIES CLOSE - Tuesday, November 18th at 5:00 p.m.

SALE TODAY:

	Reg.	Now
Fanon - Dying Colonialism	\$2.50	\$1.95
D.H. Lawrence - Plumed Serpent	2.25	1.80
Kolakowski - Towards a Marxist Humanism	2.50	1.95
Homer - Odyssey	85¢	70¢

BOOKENDS

McGill Student Discount Bookstore
1005 Sherbrooke West - mcgill/asus

ON PREAMBLES AND BY-LAWS

1969 will probably be known as the year of the preamble. Not to be outdone by Bertrand's Bill 63, Drapeau-Saulnier have come up with a wunderkind of their own. Bill 63, the long-awaited Bill to promote the teaching of the French language, did nothing but preserve the teaching of English. And now, His Worship and His Sidekick have presented us with a measure whose preamble states the intention to "promote the free exercise of civil liberties". It then proceeds to give the Executive Committee the power to ban "assemblies, parades, or gatherings on the public domain".

The Bill went into effect yesterday and already the free exercise of civil liberties is being protected. Last night free expression was safeguarded by Mayor Drapeau, who prohibited a torchlight parade to protest the war in Vietnam.

Meeting the challenge presented by the municipal duo, and not to be outdone in turn, the provincial government is now pulling out all stops to protect freedom of speech.

Why, at this very moment, Michel Chartrand is sitting in jail, so that he will not have the opportunity to make seditious statements, which will in turn encourage people to rise and overthrow the government, which, in turn, will stifle everyone's freedom of speech, including Chartrand's, of course.

Similarly, Pierre Vallières is benefitting from the careful attention of the provincial government. Just last week, it was sparked to action by the publication of his book, in 1967. Just in case Vallières is let out of jail after three years of internment (he still hasn't been found guilty of anything), the government has charged him with sedition.

That the by-law is anti-democratic, no one but its originators will contest. Even its supporters

recognize that it clearly violates the right of assembly, and thus the ability of powerless groups to demonstrate opposition to the government, to publicize their plight, and to seek means to redress their grievances.

Where are all the civil libertarians? The liberals who support the by-law claim that the benefits of free assembly have been outweighed by the dangers of violence and disorder. Therefore, a by-law which ensures order while banning free assembly is justifiable.

Piffle and tush.

Had this been a time of mass violence, widespread insurrection, and organized conspiratorial plots to overthrow the government, perhaps the liberals might then have argued that to preserve security, freedom must be curtailed.

But this is clearly not the case now.

With the exception of the night of the policemen's strike (a unique situation unlikely to repeat itself) violence has been marginal in the demonstrations which have occurred this year. It has usually occurred at the end of a demonstration, after the main body had left, and the security forces had gone home. In Quebec City, last Friday, even the English press reported that the pursuit of demonstrators into the streets could only be termed a police riot worthy of Chicago.

Therefore, for the government to say that the stability of our political system, that "peace, order and good government" are endangered by window-breaking is to dishonestly adopt the self-deluding rhetoric of the more romantic demonstrators and to use it to rationalize the institution of a repressive law.

What is clear is that the liberals (from the Montreal Star to René Lévesque), who support the Bill are decidedly unliberal when private property is threatened and when St. James Street begins to holler that its virgin panes are being violated. Furthermore, the by-law, in giving arbitrary and sweeping discretionary powers, can by its very nature be abused by any administration — even the most civil libertarian. In particular, it is difficult to trust this city administration which only two weeks ago was looking under its bed for CYC commies. In fact, within twenty-four hours, it has abused its power by prohibiting tonight's torchlight parade to protest the Vietnam War. Why, even the mayor of New York marches in moratorium parades!

When seen in perspective, the by-law is the municipal analogue to the wave of repression which has swept this province in response to a radical protest movement. It is true that this movement challenges certain government policies as well as the position of particular régimes and of particular property interests. But to say that it threatens the "citizen's exercise of civil liberties" and the very structure of our political system is a gross though very useful perversion of the truth.

Charles Krauthammer

MCGILL DAILY

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I'M CERTAINLY GLAD I GOT THAT LAW PASSED. I FEEL SAFER ALREADY.



BUT I HEAR SHOUTS! SOMETHING IS UP! NO ONE'S GOING TO BUST UP MY CITY! I'M GONNA CHECK IT OUT.



SCREAMS!
NOISE!
RUMPUS!

YOW!! A PARADE!! A VERITABLE GATHERING! WE CAN'T HAVE THAT! BUT I CAN'T TAKE THEM ON ALL AT ONCE!



SO I'LL START SMALL...

BAMBI

...WITH A CELL! AH! ALL RIGHT, COME QUIETLY OR I'LL HAVE YOU UP FOR SEDITION! I GUESS THAT'S HOW IT'S DONE. SOUNDS PRETTY GOOD. NOBODY'S GONNA OUTSMART OL' LUCIE N. SAULNIER! NOSSIR.





THE REVIEW

McGILL DAILY SUPPLEMENT, Nov. 14, 1969

HOW TO READ PROPAGANDA

by gary campbell

Propaganda is the attempt to sell something — a product or a belief — by getting someone to revise his opinions about his own self-interest. Hence, there is a general mistrust of propaganda, as evidenced by the word itself, which is always used in an unfavorable sense: it is an attack upon us.

This attack is almost always an irrational one. No pure appeal to reason is propaganda. But one of the main tricks of propaganda is the pretense that it is pure reason. Hence we might define it as that which lies about what it is itself really saying. Since propaganda is an attempt to sell something, those who are already sold will see propaganda for their side as "information" or "public relations", while the other side indulges in "propaganda".

This double standard in vocabulary is one of the major signs of propaganda, as well as one of its major symptoms. The "public relations" of "our side" plays on the belief that everyone on the other side is "brainwashed", whereas all our ideas are "free", or at least "loyal" (the contradiction between these two ideas is a sign of just how "free" such thinking is). Such use of language is not rational but emotional. An investigation of the ways in which it works will perhaps bring us closer to being genuinely "free" — free from propaganda, at least, and maybe even free to think a little more meaningfully.

Subjective Statements

...propaganda

The main unit of language is the word, and it is the root of most misuse of language. Words have two aspects: denotation and connotation. The denotation of a word is the thing, act, or concept pointed to in "the outer world", outside our minds; its connotation is the emotional attitude it carries with it. The word "desk" denotes the thing "desk"; it connotes possible attitudes, as in "Who wants to work at a desk all day?" — you will notice a trace of scorn, linked to certain assumptions about the active life. But the word "desk" is a relatively colorless word, having very few connotations; most of us are not emotionally stimulated by it, and consequently it is hard to misuse. If someone, for example, referring to a human female, were to say "what a desk she is", we wouldn't be likely to be swayed in our attitude toward her.

But there are many words that are more or less purely connotative — like various words we have for "woman". A woman could be variously referred to as "a lady", a "bitch", a "charmer", a "slut", or a "prude". These words all have the same basic denotation, that is they could all refer to the same woman. But they all imply different evaluations of the same thing in the "outer world". Since some of them are mutually exclusive, can we say that some are "wrong"? Some of the differences might be in reference to different aspects of her (and hence in all strictness denota-

tively different), or to different moods. But in many cases we find they refer to exactly the same thing about her; for example one person might refer to her as a "prude" while another calls her a "lady" for precisely the same trait: her virginity or modesty. This kind of statement then tells us not so much about the woman as it does about the speaker. It is hence what we call a subjective statement rather than an objective one.

This is not to say that subjective statements are purely private, for they usually convey value systems which are shared by a group. These values, or attitudes, are usually unquestioned and hence are insidious.

Another kind of subjective word is the value word, like "good", "interesting", etc. If a person says to you "Thunderball is a good movie", he is logically not making a statement about the movie at all, but about his response to it. Similarly, "it's a nice day" may be a good ice-breaker, but it is not strictly a logical statement except in reference to the speaker's feelings. We usually treat such assertions as if they were objective, since most of us share the same values. But if someone obviously quite different in values from you recommended a book as "the best I've ever read" you would probably dismiss his opinion as "wrong". By the same token, what might be a "horrible day" to you might be a wonderful day to a drought-stricken farmer. Thus, such statements convey at best a relatively objective reality. What they normally communicate is nothing more or less than group solidarity — the confirmation of identity of interest. If an undertaker said to a very old man "I'm looking forward to a good year", we would witness an obvious example of lack of communication, because the statement is not objective. But if he said it to another businessman — i.e. one who shared his subjective world and its values — there would be a positive response.

RULE 1: Statements using connotative or value words are true only privately or for a

group sharing the same values, and hence are not objectively true.

EXERCISE A. Which of the following assertions are objectively true? 1. Winston Churchill was a great man. 2. Red is a pretty colour. 3. Three plus four is seven. 4. Democracy is the best system of government. 5. Winston Churchill was a war-monger. 6. The Canadian flag is red and white. 7. Religion is the opiate of the masses.

In each of the following series of words with identical denotation, all of the words are connotatively strong. Rank them from the most favorable (honorific) to the most derogatory. 1. manufacturer, robber baron, leading industrialist, commercial tycoon, big businessman. 2. Opinion, point of view, theory, prejudice, ideology. 3. adman, advertising copywriter, public relations man, propagandist, one who makes people aware of a useful product. 4. clever, cunning, smart, bright, quick-witted. 5. Individualist, intellectual, eccentric, one who thinks for himself, rebel.

Definitions

...propaganda

I said above that the denotation of a word is the "thing, act, or concept" it refers to. Another glance at this statement will show how oversimplified it is. Many of our words for acts or things — like "aggression" or "nature" — and all our words for concepts have a tendency to be subjective rather than objective words. That is, they often refer to something whose definition we agree on (or think we agree on) but whose application we don't necessarily agree on: e.g. "democracy", "freedom". These concepts exist only in the mind, and hence must be treated like connotations and value words: they have meaning only within a group which shares values. Such a statement as "aggression is evil" might be agreed on by most people, but exactly what "aggression" is might lead to argument.

This kind of word is abstract rather than concrete (which is not the same distinction as between subjective and objective), in that it refers not to a thing in outer reality that can be perceived by the senses but to an abstraction from outer reality. Many abstractions are purely evaluative in the first place; many others come to acquire a definite connotation. But even their pure denotation is rather for controversy, since they cannot be constantly checked by reference to the outer world. In other words, the elementary problem of

definition — so elementary we often overlook it — is the major problem with abstract words. How do you define the following — "invade", "peace", "freedom"?

The problem of definition is often an overt one, however — all intelligent people know that the word "freedom" means different things when used by a Communist, a Roman Catholic, and a Liberal Democrat. What gives us most trouble is an apparent agreement on definition which turns out to be misleading. For example, in an argument over the virtues of "free enterprise", one person might be assuming it to mean "no interference whatsoever with a business" and the other might mean "government insured maximum competition". What is even more dangerous is a single statement in which the meaning of a word shifts from one to another definition. "What you work at is business. Therefore what's good for business is good for you" is a common form of such argument, which often leads to the conclusion that "what's good for business is none of your business".

Another problem definition is the kind (usually ad hoc) which is either circular or begs the question, e.g. "Freedom is the ability to do what I want; if the government forces me to do anything it takes away my freedom". A final form of trouble that bad definition gets us into is vague demarcation which leads to a false clarity of black-white argument. This usually happens with relative words, like small, far, old, etc. (How high is high?) Many abstract words are also relative, though they are often treated as absolutes, e.g. "freedom", "wealth". "Poverty has always been with us; (there are always going to be people who can't handle their money or their lives; you can't force them to do so); therefore there is not use trying to cure poverty." Watch out for such simple fallacies covered by long steps.

An example of an argument that commits all of these fallacies is: "Aggression is evil; evil must be eradicated; X is about to commit aggression; therefore let us mobilize all our forces and attack this evil

aggression." Of course no clearminded person could ever make such an argument, or be taken in by it. It is essentially an emotional argument using words only in the pretense of being rational.

EXERCISE B. Define the following words: 1. peace (can you fight for peace?). 2. reality (Is God part of reality? does reality include cars? did it for Socrates? does it include ideas? what does it mean "to face reality"?). 3. Individual (what is the opposite — i.e. enemy — of the individual? what are the "rights of the individual," and where do they come from?).

Emotional Approval

...propaganda

If the denotation of abstract words is often misleading, their connotation is even more so. Abstractions have a peculiar way of getting themselves hooked up to emotions, so that many of them become nothing other than evaluative words. "Aggression" is an example of an abstract word being used as a dirty word. We use it for the actions of an enemy; when we do the same thing we call it something else, like "defence" or "peace-keeping". (Such double-talk can be used in two ways: either to persuade others, or to persuade ourselves. In the first case, such usage is a form of lying, in the second, rationalization; morally, of course, there is no distinction.)

A word can be used either neutrally or with emotional attitude. An example of this is the word "country". To say "there are more than 100 countries in the U.N." is a quite different use of the word than to say "my country right or wrong". In the first case, it is a purely denotative word, referring to a certain geo-political entity; in the second case, we have a more complex structure. If a group of people — say an Indian, a Pakistani, an Israeli, a German, a Russian, and an American — heard such a statement, they might "agree" on the significance of the phrase, but apply it differently — each to his own country. This very "agreement" could actually lead to a fight based on the very statement on which they "agreed". In other words, the response to a given word might be subjective even if the word is sometimes used objectively. The danger of this is obviously that one thinks he is thinking objectively when he is only responding emotionally. The Americans and the Vietcong are at present each fighting to bring "freedom" to Vietnam. They can't both be right.

Such words as "freedom" are often used with no objective meaning at all; they have come to mean nothing but "what I approve"

or "what I disapprove", "good" or "bad" — in the language of semantics, "plus" words and "minus" words. One witty semanticist has dubbed these words "purr" words and "snarl" words, because in using them we utter only animal-like responses. Words like "democracy" and "communism" — and it is usually political words that are the worst victims — are rarely used with objective meaning. A particularly frightening example of purr-and-snarl usage is a political rally in which the speaker whips up his audience emotionally by such meaningless assertions as "we believe in freedom" (purr) or "we're not following the path to communism" (snarl). Such behavior is the same as yelling encouragement at a football game — where the allegiances are recognizably arbitrary — except that in politics, people really believe there is meaningful content in such cheering and booing.

Hence such words are not referents to ideas, but emotional bludgeons with which we like cave-men smash our enemies. Surely, human language is capable of higher things than this, and indeed in science you can't get away with such private distortion of objective reality.

These meaningless words are particularly ripe for circular use; we are all familiar with the kind of argument that goes "I don't like X, he must be a communist; communists are traitors; therefore X is a traitor." Usually such argument is disguised, however, and mixed up with other prejudices — X might be an intellectual, a Jew, a homosexual, etc. But the point is that such use of words is exactly the same thing as prejudice: it is purely group-solidarity masquerading as objective truth. You cannot use an abstract word emotionally and objectively at the same time. Either the word "communism" means something rational (which you can disagree with rationally) or it is emotional prejudice (for or against). The emotional use of abstract words is hence the same as the use of value words.

Another (and politically uncontroversial) example is the word "natural". Now very few people can define what this word means (is it natural to wear clothes?) but everyone agrees that it is good to be natural. All we have to do is brand an action "natural" or "unnatural" and we seem to have objectively defined it. A familiar example is the ad on the bus for a well-known laxative for when nature needs a push which "helps nature do its work." These words are accompanied by pictures of red roses. We rarely stop to ask ourselves whether the "nature" that creates roses is the same as that which moves our bowels. Or whether either needs help. ("Roses have thorns and silver fountains mud," as Shakespeare said.)

RULE III: Abstract words that express approval or disapproval are not objectively meaningful.

EXERCISE C. In each of the following assertions there is an abstract word. Which is objectively meaningful? 1. Sciences creates new miracles every day. 2. Nature can always be trusted. 3. Democracy is natural. 4. Democracy is scientific. 5. Insecticide is scientific extermination. 6. Science is natural. 7. Auschwitz is scientific extermination. 8. Democracy allows us to dominate nature.

Notice that most of these statements are contradictory. They are all propaganda.

Assertions

...propaganda

When we make such statements we are asserting something. What this something is must always be clear, lest we be misled. We might distinguish between four different kinds of assertion. A statement like "there are twelve inches in a foot" is an "assertion of convention", that is it asserts something that is true by definition (the definition of a foot is that which contains twelve inches). "Zebras have black and white stripes" is an assertion of fact: no one would dispute it. These two kinds of assertion rarely involve one in arguments, except in a case of pure ignorance. But two other kinds are often confused with them. How would you classify "capitalism leads to a higher standard of living than any other economic system"? Many people actually treat it as an assertion of convention — they consider it (usually unconsciously) to be a definition of capitalism. Most people in capitalist countries consider it at least an assertion of fact. But is it? There are so many questions raised by it (which comes first, capitalism or a rich country; is state socialism different from capitalism; what exactly is a high standard of living?) that it is probably more accurately classified as an "assertion of opinion". And finally, a statement like "Lawrence is a better novelist than Joyce" is, like the "subjective statements" discussed above, an "assertion of preference". It is one thing to state an opinion or a preference, but another thing to realize that that is all you are doing. Look back at the sentences in Exercise C and classify them into types of assertion.

Compare the following two assertions: "to control the entry of private automobiles into a city is a form of regimentation" and "if you want a living example of regimentation, look at all the poor trapped slobes lined up in their 'privately owned' cars at rush hour — each one angry at the others for being in his way, but taking solace in the illusion that he is an individual — he owns his own car."

Slanting

...propaganda

We have arrived at a point where we can distinguish between overt, legitimate connotation and covert or illegitimate bias. A word used in the pretense that it expresses an idea when it really expresses only an emotional slant is propaganda.

Many words have rather arbitrary associations, connotations, undertones, or overtones. They usually get these from their habitual usage, or context, and often from the group that uses them. Their impact on us is decided by their appeal to certain desires or fears in us — we all want love and social status ("success" as used in most ads includes both), we all admire certain things without questioning them: one of the strongest emotional pulls today is toward science (although this is usually aimed at the ignorant, for whom science is precisely what magic was to their ancestors). Which would you rather be, a garbage-man, a refuse collector, or a sanitary engineer? The latter, besides being more abstract, sounds more "scientific" and hence important.

On the other hand we mix up these values with ones that really contradict them: which would you rather buy, powdered coffee, instant coffee, or tiny little flavor buds? The latter phrase, though connected with one of the "miracles of science," really appeals to our desire to escape the sterilization of many aspects of our world: to "put the taste back in".

Both these examples prove one major point that we often forget: words are not things; a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, as the poet says; and we must be on our toes to remember this when emotions are imported into a word which are then applied to a thing. How many of us like "stable government"? Stalin had one, and (Salazar prides himself on his.) How would you like "stagnant government"? What's the difference? Of course there is one, but such thinking allows us to ask ourselves if stable government is a good thing per se, or only for what it can (not necessarily with accomplishment).

A related use of emotion in language is metaphor. Often we will compare an act or object with something else; such use of analogy can often clarify but usually it does the opposite, especially if it is not recognized. "we must check the spread of communism" is an assertion which includes a submerged analogy or metaphor — that of disease (cf. "the cancer of communism"). Now we might all agree, through evidence and logic, that communism is like a disease in many ways, but such a metaphor tends to gloss over the important differences. Does communism start with a germ? Is it contagious? Can it be "cured" in the same way? Is it curable? Any time such analogies are used we must watch out for illegitimate ideas that are smuggled in with the good (in fact this kind of metaphor is like a disease).

Not only are metaphors often illegitimate denotatively, but they usually have sneaky connotations. Americans more than most people think of disease as a particularly loathsome thing, and the use of such a comparison is meant to convey an attitude in an underhanded manner. Such a device is the transference of emotion, where a certain attitude (in some cases a legitimate one) is attached to an idea that doesn't in itself call out this emotion.

We often take metaphorical language for granted, even in so-called "news" articles. I recently heard a radio news bulletin "informing" us that "Despite the strenuous objection of many of the world's major countries, the U.N. General Assembly today pushed through a resolution calling on Britain to use force against Rhodesia. Voting against the resolution were Canada, the U.S., Britain, Belgium, Germany, and South

Africa." Now notice how the wording of the first sentence slants the actual meaning of the fact: "pushed through" together with "strenuous objection" implies an almost equal struggle with perhaps unfair tactics — whereas it is obvious that at least 50 countries voted yes against 6 nos (the exact figures of course weren't given). The order in which the information is given is meant to impress us with the authority of those who voted yes — (all white and rich) though a second glance will show us that Canada is not in particularly wholesome company, which in itself might be comment on the motives for Canada's and hence the trustworthiness of its declarations on that and related issues.

RULE IV: Slanting consists of uttering statements which are factually true but which use connotation to suggest either the opposite, or at least an attitude that undermines the significance of the facts. **EXERCISE D.** Read the following "political commentary" critically.

"Washington — Remarkably little attention has been paid, as yet, to a fairly sombre development. In brief, South Vietnam has almost certainly been invaded by another division of North Vietnamese Communist troops.

"In the recent battle for the special forces post at Plei Me prisoners were captured, and these proved, on interrogation, to belong to one of the three regiments of the 304th North Vietnamese Division. Positive proof is lacking, as yet, of the presence of the 304th's other two regiments, but it is reasonable to assume that the entire division has crossed the border.

"...There is greater realism in Saigon. When this reporter was there in September, the harder-headed American analysts were already predicting the entry of at least one and perhaps two more divisions of North Vietnamese regulars. This, they said, was Hanoi's most probable riposte to the massive increase of U.S. fighting strength in South Vietnam.

"The shrewdness of this forecast has now been proven. The proof in turn implies the answer to a key question. Ever since U.S. combat troops began to enter South Vietnam in heavy force, the informed Americans have been arguing about what Hanoi would do in response. "One school held that the Viet Cong would be ordered to make a tactical retreat. . . The other school, represented by the analysts above mentioned, held that Hanoi would escalate the fighting by sending in more troops, would resume the offensive and would hope to win by wearing out the American will to fight.

"...what has happened is certainly a development that will demand further hard decisions by President Johnson.

"The force of five divisions granted by the President to Gen. Westmoreland was the general's minimum requirement to do the job in hand. . . In the new circumstances, increasing the force under Gen. Westmoreland's command will become fairly urgent. There are good reasons to believe, indeed, that a substantial increase has already been requested. . .

"If Gen. Westmoreland is to be reinforced, moreover, other painful measures will almost certainly have to be taken. Draft

calls, already much increased, will have to be still further augmented. A general call-up of all reserves may perhaps be avoided, but it will be very difficult indeed to avoid selective calls for reserve officers in shortage categories, such as engineers, doctors, and pilots.

"By the middle of this month or thereabouts one can predict with some assurance that the President will take all these thorny decisions. Ducking them will involve the double risk of losing the new momentum we have gained in the Vietnamese war and exposing our troops already in Vietnam to gravely increased hazards. Hence, the President, being the sort of man he is, can be rather confidently depended on not to duck.

"In that event, the new development, although undoubtedly sombre, need cause no panic and may even have a good side. Invading South Vietnam. . . has always been one of Hanoi's options. If the option has been exercised, and this produces no good result, Hanoi will be that much closer to facing facts.

"No good result will be produced by the entry of the 304th Division, nor by the further entry of the other possibility, the 308th, so long as Gen. Westmoreland has the force to meet the enemy on favorable terms. That is the crucial point."

(Copyright the Washington Post) Questions: Why do the North Vietnamese "invade" while the Americans "enter"? (How can a man "invade" his own country? Or hasn't Joseph Alsop read the Geneva agreement?)

Why do the Vietnamese "escalate" while the Americans "increase the force" or "reinforce"? (Who "increased" first? See the last sentence of Alsop's own third paragraph)

What is the function of such phrases as "the job in hand" and "on favorable terms"?

What does Alsop have to hide? Which "school" does Alsop want us to belong to (see his fifth paragraph)? Why?

in the word "interrogation", and the amount of ignorance glossed over in "it is reasonable to assume". Then, the second major theme of the article is announced in such words as "realism", "harder-headed", and "shrewdness" — all meant to distract us from the moral issue by the assumption that the techniques of winning are what matter, and the typically American notion that anything that's hard — particularly a head — is good per se. This is brought to a climax in the reference to "the American will to fight", with the scornful implication that the snivelling little men will certainly have to find out who's master. These two aspects are joined together in the "hard decisions" President Johnson must face (but he'll face them all right) — "painful measures" which the Americans may not like, but which they are being prepared for by this very article and articles like it spread throughout the "news" media. We get the picture: the western sheriff or the battle-weary sergeant who, not asking for our sympathy, faces alone an agonising battle with his conscience — not over whether to kill another thousand of the enemy, but how to do it — whether to spend more money and sacrifice 2 or 3 of his own men. No, he will not duck the challenge, he will get the enemy to "face the facts".

What are these facts? If you sent an emissary to one of Stalin's concentration camps, and he reported to you that "the operation is very well run; there are 14,871 prisoners and 380 thought-correcting personnel, but more guards are needed" you would still have the major "fact" to find out: how did this come about, and what is its significance? In other words what does it mean in human (i.e. moral) terms? Alsop has given us one set of facts, as if they were autonomous destiny, controlled by God: "painful measures will almost certainly have to be taken. . . it will be very difficult indeed to avoid. . ." The impersonal passive verbs imply that no human choice went before such "facts". But the real fact of the war in Vietnam is that a hundred Ho Chi Minhs in a hundred years couldn't do as much harm to the Vietnamese people as the Americans have already chosen to do. Why were we against communism in the first place? (Or is it better to be dead than Communist, with the Americans taking it on their shoulders to carry out the mercy mission? What a hard, thankless task.)

Beside all these verbal shenanigans and the unquestioned assumptions and implications, the simple device of "double talk" is child's play. But double talk is the most pervasive form of propaganda in our coldly-divided world. Every day we get examples: "We must set up our indoctrination against Communism brainwashing" (watch out for imperatives, by the way). Or "the Vietcong killed and maimed many innocent villagers, torturing captives", while on the same page "American forces won an important victory when they destroyed a large village containing suspected Vietcong terrorists; the State Department announced that there were 236 enemy casualties and 33 prisoners, who are now being interrogated."

You will notice, beside the difference between active and passive verbs, the difference in the emotive force of the language. I talked above about how illegitimate emotions get attached to abstract words, but the opposite also happens: abstract words (because they are "scientific") are a way of avoiding having to face certain normal human emotions which might contradict our theories. The description of "our" actions is very abstract, hiding any direct sensuous experience of the fact of death or suffering, while words referring to the "enemy" are brutally concrete. Most of the latter are monosyllabic Anglo-Saxon words, which have a tendency to be harsh, cruel, and direct; the former are Latinate, mellifluous polysyllables that blur the outlines of unpleasant fact. Such euphemism is usual when we don't want to remind someone of a truth: to say someone "passed away" or to speak of his "loss"

Analysis

...propaganda

Notice the other devious tricks which Alsop has used. First the dramatic opening, the sense of hushed revelation. Then the amount of human feeling glossed over

is a way of pretending that he's not just plain dead.

RULE V: Propaganda never deals in neutral information, but always presents a "fact" with a built-in judgment, so that we are left with an attitude toward the "fact" as either "good" or "bad".

EXERCISE E: Read the "information" stemming from those who are against Chaudhuri's dismissal (eg. Resistance). What are the key words used? What is meant by "freedom"? What is the implication of the following? "Chaudhuri is the best qualified person available to study the effects of economic development in India". What group value system does such a statement pertain to? Compare: "Chaudhuri has been known for his relationship to the development of the military-industrial complex in India".

What we find behind most propaganda is a group emitting its opinions, its point of view. Rarely is an individual conscious of the provinciality of his own group's "ideas". He usually feels that his ideas are "right" and the other groups are wrong, and accounts for this discrepancy by the belief that the others are, if not "backward", consciously lying or are "fooled". But the truth is that in a conflict like a religious or ideological "cold war" both groups are speaking from assumptions that they really think they believe because they have never questioned them. In order to understand limited viewpoints, one must learn to suspect first of all one's own group values. Not to question them is an act of propaganda itself. Where do your group's values come from? Are they from a "better" source than the others? And how do the average members of the other group get their opinions? In the same way? Or because they, unlike you, are not "free", or "unenlightened", or "saved" — whichever the current word is.

Hence consciousness of "lying" is no test of propaganda. What does the word "morals" mean? Is it a breach of "morals" to have a love affair out of wedlock? Is it a breach of morals to sell an encyclopedia to a family who can't afford it and can't use it? What are the assumptions behind such a word?

In the long road we must always be sure of the facts behind a statement. Most propaganda is the end result of many little lies — often completely fabricated atrocity tales about the other side, or sentimentalized versions of our own — which we don't bother to question but which sink into our minds and there collect. Most racial prejudice is built of such stuff (like the medieval stories of Jews sacrificing Christian children) and a great deal of the cold war is. We all know the typical communist picture of American life — fat cats slobbering over luxurious banquets while the workers starve — but how many of us keep in mind that organs like The New York Daily News actively invent in their offices atrocity stories (like the headline BISHOP TELLS OF RED TORTURE about a released Russian churchman who never said a word to the press) which sink down into the popular mind to form a convincing fantasy of life "behind the iron curtain"? How many of these people have ever met a real communist, much less seen life in a communist country? But they are convinced that the word Communism equals "horrible living death" or something like that.

The Image

...propaganda

So we return to the emotional connotations of words, and perhaps we might cast a glance at non-political propaganda. No advertisement deals in plain statement of fact; all are emotional assertions. Their use of words is quite effective. I know someone who hates "loan sharks" but who bought a used car from a "major financial institution". There is the case of the farmer whose peaches, which he honestly divided into "fair", "good", and "excellent", sold less than a competitor's even though they were 5 cents a pound cheaper. The reason is that the housewife "thought" more highly of peaches labelled "gorgeous", "delicious", and "scrumptious". Such a gimmick has in common with propaganda a major underlying factor: what we are being sold is a certain image of ourselves, whether we buy it with a product or get it by identifying with a political side.

This is the major motive of social action in modern North America. The advent of the mass media and the consumer era of capitalism is inseparable from the cold war. Both use devices which deaden our minds rather than having us "think for ourselves". (As the American cigarette ad says, "Those who think for themselves smoke Viceroy" — a major symbol of our

age.) It is no accident that many words in the language which used to have specific analytic meanings, like "nice", "awful", "tremendous", "terrible", now mean only "good" or "bad", for we have been brought to the level of "snarl" and "purr"; we have been thoroughly conditioned to do what we are told by the greatest lie of all: that our ads are the summits of "freedom" and our "news" the product of this freedom. By basing "freedom" on self-interest, and then pitching every appeal to the emotional selves, this system has succeeded in (choose one) destroying, eliminating, liquidating; undermining, eroding, eating away, sapping, draining, regimenting, collectivizing; infecting etc. our rational selves and thus making us slaves.

So propaganda works by putting our minds to sleep in order to subliminally convey things which no wakeful mind would accept; this process is helped by the surrounding mystique of totalitarian and conformist countries where it is considered "disloyal" to question any political statement. The rational mind, however, never reads propaganda to agree or disagree with it, but to ask What does this really mean? and What does it tell us about the person uttering it?

The only way to do that is, of course, to destroy the basic assumption behind all propaganda: the egocentricity that takes for granted that "our" side is always right, because it's our side.

RULE VI: Any appeal to your image of yourself, whether it be based on flattery, fear, guilt, anxiety, frustration; glamour, success, status, wealth; or just the desire to be a member of a group and not an outsider, is an appeal to your emotions, and thus is propaganda.

EXERCISE F. Read Time Magazine and try to find one "news" article in it that is not propaganda. Compare it to a communist publication like the Moscow News or the Peking Review. Read The Reader's Digest to determine what values it is trying to inculcate. What authority do its articles have?

Re-read this article and find places where I have used propaganda. In each case what was my purpose?

this article first appeared in the McGill Daily on January 28, 1966.

Assumptions

...propaganda

IF YOU ARE A
POLITICAL PERSON—

AND DO NOT
STUDY HISTORY—

YOUR POLITICS WILL PRO-
VOKE CHAOS, ANARCHY
AND REPRESSION.

IF YOU ARE A
POLITICAL PERSON—

AND STUDY HISTORY—

YOUR POLITICS WILL PRO-
VOKE DISILLUSION, APATHY
AND CYNIC-
ISM.

SO THE QUESTION IS:

WHETHER TO IGNORE
HISTORY AND BE JAILED

OR LEARN ITS LESSONS
AND BE IMPOTENT.

WHAT A CHOICE.

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MUSIC

ENCORE FOR LED ZEPPELIN

by frank zylberberg

If you can remember the Yardbirds, at their crest during the migration of the English sound across the Atlantic, then you definitely remember Jimmy Page, guitarist extraordinaire.

Page, after the group went the way of many other English groups and disbanded, tried to make a fresh start around Fogtown. He recruited John Bonham (drums, tympani, backing vocal), Robert Plant (lead vocal, harmonica), and John Paul Jones (bass, organ, backing vocal), a session musician whom Page played with on a Donovan (Hurdy Gurdy Man) recording session; however Page's pre-packaged fame hindered the group's debut rather than abetting it, the latter common procedure so many times recently (witness the instant success of Blind Faith and Crosby, Stills and Nash, even prior to their first albums).

The group was subsequently born in the United States and eventually and ironically had the English media at its doorstep seeking personal appearances in previously uninterested native Britannia.

The factors yielding the continuing success of the Led Zeppelin are those same basic ingredients currently making several other groups such as Creedence Clearwater Revival and Steppenwolf: a strong vocalist with adequate backing, and a style that rarely deviates from the norm. Granted, one might object and say that a group should experiment with new approaches; however, if that group cannot change from, say, acid-rock to hard-biting protest as the Jefferson Airplane has, it is far better for them to further their style than come up with a feeble attempt at change (for example, Butterfield's latest album, a futile attempt at the Blood Sweat and Tears type of big band blues-rock sound).

Consistency has mothered the success of grits and jowls John Fogerty and the rest of the Revival, and to no lesser extent the emergence of Robert Plant and the Zeppelin.

Thus, the Led Zeppelin's second album, Led Zeppelin II, is appropriately titled, for it is but a continuation of the first album, not surpassing it and definitely not lagging behind it. In fact I was almost surprised in not finding the sides of the album marked SIDE 3 and SIDE 4, rather than SIDE 1 and SIDE 2, so uniform is the style.

The sound is a white, electric bordering on commercial, blues sound, with Plant and Page in the limelight. Cut after cut in both albums is a soundboard for Page's dominance of the electric guitar (GOOD TIMES BAD TIMES, LZ I WHOLE LOTTA LOVE, LZ II), acoustic guitar (YOUR TIME IS GONNA COME, LZ II) and pedal steel guitar (WHAT IS AND WHAT SHOULD NEVER BE, LZ II), and for Plant's vocals (notably BABE I'M GONNA LEAVE YOU, LZ I, COMMUNICATION BREAKDOWN, LZ I, and WHOLE LOTTA LOVE, LZ II).

Plant's vocals are sometimes leaning on the tender side yet ultimately ending in the harsh, contagious, and euphoric excitement so well brought home by him. Nit-picking turns up one or two bad points in both albums, however these are far from flagrant. For instance, in LZ I, Plant's screeching end to YOU SHOOK ME is just a little too much, and in LZ II MOBY DICK contains a much too long and drawn out drum solo by Bonham. BRING IT ON HOME (LZ II) begins with an attempt at straight blues, which doesn't quite come off, however the track quickly reverts to "basic Led Zeppelin".

Not to be forgotten is the fact that all but two cuts (both by Willy Dixon) on both albums are written or arranged by various members of the group (unfortunately frequently with uninspiring lyrics). All in all, the Led Zeppelin has laid a golden egg for Atlantic.

Critic's Choice

Teach-in on English theatre at the Saldye Brönfman Centre: "Dilemmas in Fine Arts": Discussions with Robert Ayre (Art Editor, Montreal Star) Gary Coward (Professor of fine arts, SGWU), Gilles Hénault (Director, Musée d'Art Contemporain) and Alfred Pinsky (Chairman, Dep't of Fine Arts, SGWU). Sunday, Nov. 16, 2:00 pm.

Samuel Beckett's "Play" opened this week at Instant theatre, and will run all week. Performance times 12:15 and 1:15 pm, Tuesday through Friday.

Place des Arts

Montreal Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Zubin Mehta will perform works by Penderecki ("Hiroshima") Schmidt (Symphony No. 4) and Dvorak (Concerto in B minor, Op. 104). Nov. 18, Tuesday in the Grande Salle. Also the same performance Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Nov. 20, 21: Peter Paul & Mary; two concerts, each at 8:30 pm in the Grande Salle.

Nov. 17: McGill Chamber Orchestra under the direction of Alexander Brott will present guitarist Alexandre Lagoya; pieces by Rameau (Suite) Giuliani (Concerto for guitar) Turina (Sonata for solo guitar) and Tansman (Tryptique). Théâtre Port-Royal, Nov. 17, Monday, 8:30 pm.

FREE FILMS of the NFB at the Centre of the Place Bonaventure: Friday, Nov. 14, A l'Ombre du Cap Diamant. In the Walls of Québec City, Champlain; Nov. 15, The Great Mapmaker, The Age of the Buffalo, Sire Le Roy, Twenty Millions People. Nov. 25: A La Recherche de l'Innocence, Ghosts of a River, Pacifique Nord, Octopus Hunt. Nov. 26: Chuckwagon, La Moisson, City of Rivers, Kurelck. Hold Up Au Far West. Nov. 27: Mina Na Wamut, Salut Toronto, Thirty Minutes Mr. Plummer, Os-Kee-Wee-Wee. All these showings will be from 12 noon to 2:00 pm on the days advertised.

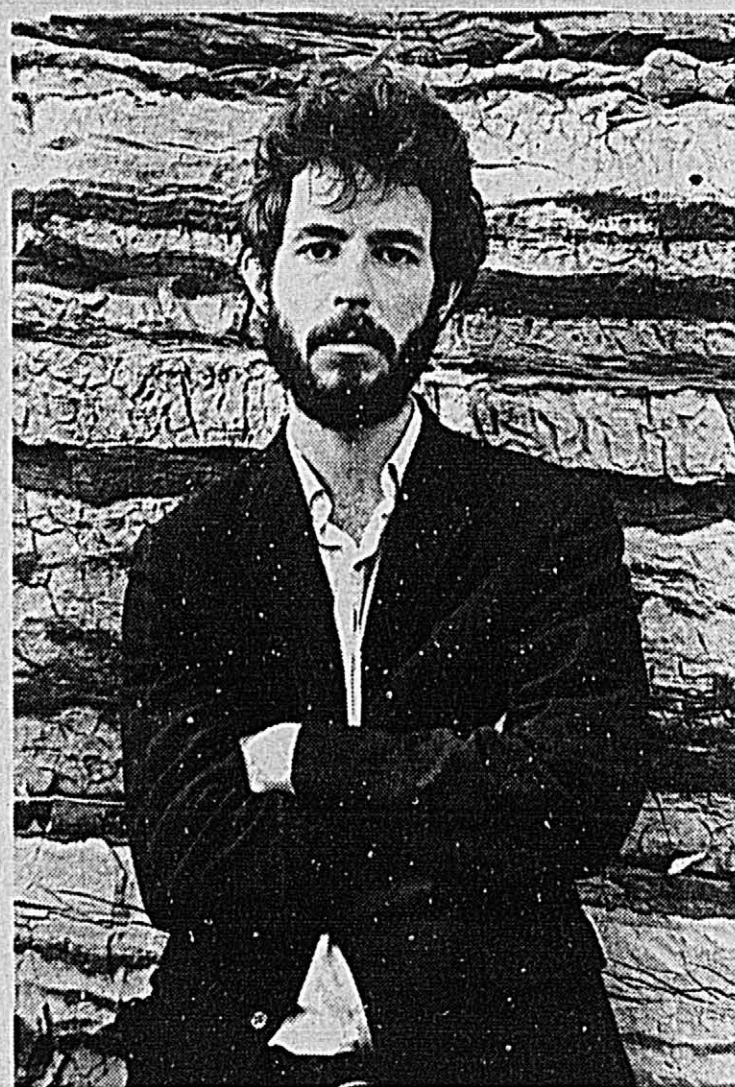
BUGGED BY TRADITION

by hansen brinker

Marvin the mosquito was getting bugged by the bad reception people were giving him. Instead of an open arm welcome, people were intent on destroying anything that resembled a biting bug. Now as everyone knows, it is only female mosquitoes who bite. So Marvin had good reasons for being disturbed.

One day Marvin became so enraged that he swore that he would destroy the female mosquito population. He was convinced that the females were the root of his unpopularity. Unfortunately, before he could begin his campaign, he was trampled by an irate human.

All of which goes to prove that there is no point in trying to break traditions.



Jesse Winchester who will appear with The Band at the Place des Arts in two performances on Sunday night.

Notes on music

by brian segal

Those of you who read the McGill Reporter will know that there is a certain fellow who writes music columns for that journal named Steven Freygood. I have exercised great restraint up to now, but feel Freygood has finally gone too far.

I am the last person to suggest that Freygood's fictional Himo and trumped up tales of woe concerning second rate saxophone players do not constitute a valid music column. Indeed, the job of a critic is insecure enough without encouraging his superiors to have second thoughts. However, Freygood is insistent upon printing slanderous comments about members of the community who may not conform to his idea of "what is right".

Last week Freygood came out and said that he considered meeting a Maoist equivalent to biting into an apple only to find a razor blade. In terms of timing and propriety, this attack was uncalled for. I am not going to sit here and defend the Maoists, because I have little regard for their philosophy myself. However, I feel that since this statement appeared just prior to a Faculty Friday and worse, just after Halloween. Mr. Freygood might have saved his unsolicited remarks for next summer.

The overall effect of the column in question was quite interesting. Hundreds of music lovers, obviously shaken with insecurity, so filled Redpath Hall last Friday that the

acoustics were greatly affected. The usually brilliant flute of Mario Duschenes was barely heard in spots. Music lovers seemed to feel a need to re-establish their faith in the medium.

Sidney Rosenberg, a man who never seems fazed by anything gave a terrific performance. In fact, in gathering opinions after the show I was told over and over again that the Rosenberg bassoon stole the show. Actually this is not an entirely fair way of looking at the concert. After the first two movements, the group came together well, and negated all of the heresy spouted by Freygood in his column.

I would suggest to Mr. Freygood that he refrain from his attempts to destroy the community security. It is also worth mentioning that meeting a Maoist after a concert is more like finding a rusty nail in a chicken sandwich.

There are a few worthwhile happenings in the coming weeks. The McGill Chamber orchestra will play host to Alexandre Lagoya, guitarist, on Monday. Following that concert (in January to be exact) the chamber is presenting an evening with flutist Jean-Pierre Rampal. The McGill Faculty Friday series presents a weekly series of free concerts throughout the year for those of you who can't afford the luxury of Place des Arts. These concerts are usually first rate (all kidding aside) and deserve your support.

HERRINGS

of reddish hue

by the segal beast

The current rage of swamp fever has sunk its evil teeth into the beast, and here we suffer. However even as sweat pours off our body and our head is wracked with pain, we the persistent make our usual weekly appearance. Illness always presents one with some time for reflection and solitary thought, and so, several comments seem to rise from the quagmire:

Rumour has it that The Marvelous Swamprat Enrichment Assemblage under the direction of that great fan of ours, the Pomperance, is planning to float a loan to the Royal family. Pomperance confided that he sees the Royal family as just another business enterprise, which he hopes to gain control of, thus providing the general swamprat population with summer employment at the various Royal residences (airfare not included).

After several weeks of complaining and general harassment, it seems that old Pincher and his reluctant cohort the Loweybraun have come around to our way of thinking. The food in the various feeding places run by Maison-neuve Vats now conforms to the Geneva conventions. It is heartening to see that underneath his tough well fed exterior, the Pincher actually has a soul (or fillets thereof).

Looking back on our past rumblings about the greater swamp council, it becomes increasingly obvious that that body will probably have to undergo a rather thorough revitalization in the new year. It seems obvious that there will be a tendency towards slates and something akin to party politics. What with the Wisenheimer and his gang of idiots, the Young-a-dactyl adoration committee, and Julie and the moderates (not to mention Shapirodon and the never weres) there seems to be a definite polarization of the politicians in the swamp. Hopefully the rats will vote for the man and not the party. Hopefully at least one of the contestants will be a man.

It has also come to our attention that several swamprats are at a loss to explain why they have been forced into the various French programmes offered by the department. It seems that money is tight up in Owl Havens, and that one of the best ways to appease the rats in Quebec city is to require the unfortunate swamprats in all faculties (practically) to struggle through a CEGEPs' course during their first year in the swamp. So now you confused little rabbits know where it's at... it's called politics, not education.

Of course the Olivus and his pals will deny this. But be that as it may, there is no other explanation. Maybe eventually the Wise old owls will realize that drilling a language into a head does little for the political ideas of the victim. If anything, the popularity of the language is being jeopardised.

One other short note. It has become a painful reality that there are certain pressure groups in the swamp who feel a perverted need to get their own way no matter what. On at least three occasions the SWAMP JOURNAL has been threatened by people who feel that they can control swampus opinion, and prevent the Journal from standing behind its own ideas. It might do the population good to be made aware of this situation (especially since we are about to enter the height of the political season).

Hopefully we will be in tip top form again next week, and our sense of humor will be improved. Meanwhile, a couple of thank-you notes. To F. W. for continuing moral support, and to Kapica for his telephonic comforting, best tidings



THAT GUTHRIE CHARM

by jim leahy

You really want to like an Arlo Guthrie concert because Arlo Guthrie is such a beautiful person. At Place des Arts last Saturday, his personality saved him — there was something about the "show" which let him down.

Arlo Guthrie is a child, which is more than you can say for most performers. On stage he is natural and unaffected and his humor seems to be almost accidental: as he is tuning his guitar, he will chuckle merrily to himself about some secret joke that the audience doesn't know; or look, bemused, into the audience when one of its members makes a strange noise; or else seem surprised that over a thousand people are actually listening to him. Indeed, it was just like a private jam session between him and his accompanist. We were just spectators. Which, theatrically, isn't bad — but the jam session we were eavesdropping on, wasn't terribly good.

Guthrie's repertoire isn't very well-known and not terribly interesting (save "Flying into Los Angeles" or "Alice's Restaurant Massacre" which, mercifully, was not included in the show to any great extent). His singing can be irritatingly harsh and nasal especially in his piano numbers (sometimes the fault of the sound system).

His guitar playing is adequate but uninspiring. And — this is a very subjective complaint — the songs he performs lack any sort of emotion — they are very impersonal — mostly just speciality songs or funny little C&W tunes. Or else, songs of narrow social commentary, which is really Arlo Guthrie's role — if he must be assigned a role. So, it's practically useless to discuss an Arlo Guthrie concert strictly on terms of music.

Guthrie is the most palatable spokesman for the "youth" today. His records and his concerts are merely vehicles for him to get his "message" across. (He is not a conscious protest-singer — his songs merely reflect his philosophies and those of many others). At the Woodstock music festival, he spent most of the time walking

around, talking with the people and singing to small groups — a sort of "pure" Alan Ginsberg.

Guthrie's most valuable influence concerns drugs. He is honest and open when he talks/sings about getting stoned or bringing in dope to L.A. by airplane. Instead of craftily avoiding the subject or checking himself on what he says, Guthrie comes right out (on national T.V. yet) and says what he feels. On the Tonight show, Johnny Carson once asked him what he thought about drugs, and Guthrie replied stating what poor quality they were in New York at the time, leaving Carson, suitably, short for words. On the same program a few months later, he came out for the legalization of marijuana. Interestingly, the reaction from the studio and from Carson was not one of shock this time, but one of unsure agreement.

When Guthrie sings songs about drugs, he is similarly frank:

"Coming into Los Angeles, Bringing in a couple of keys, Don't check my bags if you please, Mr. Customs Man."

Not only frank, he has a sense of humor as well — the whole paranoia trip is just not him. After all, he isn't pressing for the legalization of speed or smack.

It's a shame that Guthrie was called back for an encore last Saturday night. For the whole evening, he tastefully refused to go through the song that made him famous. He didn't make any reference to the song or to the movie. And fortunately the audience didn't insist on his singing it. Does an audience really think that the Doors dig hearing shouts of "Light My Fire" while they're trying to introduce new material in their act. Does an audience think that the Airplane wait in eager anticipation for requests of "White Rabbit" when what they want is to progress not to regress?

Arlo Guthrie did it to himself last Saturday with an unsolicited encore of "Alice's Restaurant Massacre". Granted, it was a tongue-in-cheek treatment — "You can eat anyone you want at Alice's Restaurant". But this was destructive where it could have been evocative, if at all necessary.

The film version of "Alice's Restaurant" violated the beauty and simplicity of the original 18 minute song. Now comes the news which had better be joke — an ugly joke — that United Artists has acquired the rights to "Lord of the Rings". Visions of Charlton Heston as Gandalf!

What motivates Arlo Guthrie and Professor Tolkien to abandon their works?

Published every Friday by the McGill Daily, The Review is a supplement of cultural, social and political comment.

Editor. Jack Kapica
Associate Editors Louise Abbott
Charles Gurd

the Review



C. LAKE

HEAVEN

The dead can only grin in cold amusement
As the esoteric wonders of eternity
Serenely float by on their way.
While the living kneel and pray
For those who share in the epiphany
Of death.

Raymond Filipavicius

POETRY

DRAWING

On a square, black cloth
I draw our red and brown faces;
the red is mine.
the brown yours.

My face red
from nights with fire and bombs
above my head

since the day I was born
into my mother's arms;
from year to year a refugee
swallowing rice-water with sugar
instead of milk —

my village burned by the enemy,
my back in flames.
my mother dead.

Twenty-five years.
twenty-five years' old.
growing up beside the war.

Life reddens my eyes with hatred.
I am a top
spinning under a red sky.
and my body is stained, stained with
blood

With this brown color
I draw your smoky face —
smoke of dynamite.
smoke of cannon.
smoke hides your life...
your tears on the dense, black days,
your bare feet on barbed-wire paths.

With this brown color
I draw your eyes
dry as the charred floor.
as the rubble-walls
with their frames standing black
and silent
as ourselves.

With this brown color
I draw your hair turned flat
like the ice of dead rivers;
the lines of your forehead cut deep
with watching;
your twenty-one years of
unrelieved pain.

On a square, black cloth
I draw our red and brown faces;
the red is mine.
the brown is yours.
Look at it —
see our country in the flames of its last
breath.

see us buried by darkest paths.
And we'll keep intact one corner of it —
it may be
one day a child
will draw his face above ours.

— Thieu Khanh
translated by
Nguyen Hai Bang
and Stanton Hager

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A MARRIED COUPLE

by ron blumer

A Married Couple; directed by Allan King, Edited by Arla Sarre; Cameraman, Richard Leiterman; Sound, Christian Wangler. "Starring" Billy & Antoinette Edwards, their son Bogart and their dog Merton. 97 minutes, colour. Now showing at the Cinema Guy.

"Life is a comedy to those who think; a tragedy to those who feel." Horace Walpole's adage is also applicable to Allan King's new film "A Married Couple" which premiered at the cinema Guy last Wednesday. The movie is a frequently painful, often funny, embarrassingly intimate portrait of a couple whose marriage is breaking up. Although it is not a staged film, it is photographed in colour with the same clarity and sensitivity of a studio job; though not a fictional film, it is often more dramatic than anything that could have come from a screenwriter's pen. Allan King, who with Warrendale had shown himself to be one of Canada's most talented film makers has done it again, and this time with a movie that is so interesting in so many ways that one hardly knows where to begin talking about it.

In order to produce this film, the director and crew actually moved in with the husband and wife and lived with them for three months. When they went to bed, the camera was there and running; when they got up in the morning, it was also ready and waiting. Using newly developed, very portable 16 mm cameras and specialized sound equipment, the film team stood relatively removed from the action and recorded what ensued. To overcome the inevitable self consciousness, King ran the camera empty for the first three weeks so that the all seeing eyes and the all hearing ears would recede into the wallpaper.

Obviously, the presence of the cameras could not be completely ignored, but the personalities of the actors in this life drama inevitably began to show through. To those who would doubt that such a thing is possible, I would recommend that they go see the movie. Time and time again, one finds oneself wincing and looking away from the screen because

what is coming from it is obviously too real.

In many ways this is a very funny film; the tragedy comes with the sudden awareness that this is not a stage performance but two very real people suffering from very common problems. The laughter that rings throughout the auditorium is often the nervous laughter produced by the situation hitting a little too close to the nerve of reality as we experience it. We are brought into this couple's lives in the most intimate ways imaginable. We meet their friends, their kid and their dog, we see their home and their surroundings.

Later on in the film, when you see them in bed together you realize that they are really in bed together; when you see them fighting, you know that they are really fighting and all the horror flows from the screen unsoftened by the detachment of fiction.

The technique in cinéma vérité is to shoot literally miles of film and select from this mass of images and sound 90 minutes that will contain the quintessence of the situation within some overall cinematic structure. It is this art of selecting and shaping which so few directors of this school have completely mastered. Don Pennebaker (Monterey Pop, Don't Look Back etc.) in a recent talk in Montreal, presented himself as a sort of direct transmitter of reality using his

art to place us in situations that would otherwise be inaccessible to us. Unfortunately, the loose construction and sloppy ramblings of most of his films reflect only too well these limited theories put into practice.

Allan King's work in this style is at the other end of the spectrum. A Married Couple is nothing short of a polished jewel in terms of how it was put together. What was finally selected is relevant, powerful and to the point. The film, as a whole, is as tight as any pre-scripted work, with all the nuances, all the dialogue and all the other subtleties found in the best conventional cinema.

Within this tight structure, cinema's little explored ability to transmit whole chunks of reality is thrown in as an extra bonus. The square screen puts a frame around the situation so that we can step outside of ourselves and see the mechanisms of behavior in action.

Marriage, as seen from my side of the veil, has always appeared to me a very peculiar convention notwithstanding its obvious popularity. The wife in this film says to a friend at one point, "The world is filled with so many people; why do I have to have only one of them." The practice of isolating two human beings and having them interact for the rest of their lives is one peculiar to our constipated society.

(continued on page eleven)

FILMS



by paul bochner

ACT ONE

As the scene opens the stage is bare and dark; for all the world like an African native. Footsteps are heard. The lights slowly rise and we see the figure of Ed Sullivan, holding in front of him a very large glass of steaming hot water. This he deposits in the exact centre of the stage, and in so doing, reveals the fact that he is totally nude, but for a bow-tie made of the stars and stripes. As he turns and is about to exit stage left, a uniformed policeman hastily rises from his seat in the audience and runs up onto the stage, a shotgun in one hand and a paperback copy of the Bible in the other, and proceeds to arrest him on two charges. The first, as you may well guess, is desecration of the American flag. The second is the far more serious crime of exposing his hot water by the use of a glass bathtub. The ensuing dialogue follows as thus:

Policeman: In the name of decency, patriotism, reality, and my mother, I hereby place you under arrest. I am obliged to inform that anything you say from this moment onward may be held against you.

Sullivan: (in his own inimitable style), Sophia Loren. But first, I would like to induce that old favorite... your friend and mine.

- Enter Frank Zappa, fully clothed and clutching a rubber duck, which he squeezes in time to every second step, producing what may only be termed a very swinging syncopation. The policeman begins to tap his foot, but stops suddenly as

Zappa, placing the duck on his head, climbs into the bathtub. Ed Sullivan, confused by the last sentence, is wondering on whose head the duck was actually placed.

A gentleman (who has subsequently asked that his name be withheld), puts on a hat, stands on his chair, and begins to read a letter he has received the previous day.

Gentleman: Dear Sir, are you still alive? If not there's no need to explain. I fully understand. We could always talk about the weather.

Sullivan: It's snowing here, he said, in hushed tones so as not to attract undue attention to the snow.

Policeman: We could talk about the weather.

Zappa: Discuss the weather. Discuss the whether; or not, if you care not to.

Policeman: Straight from the bathtub, just like an idiot. (At this juncture he inserts the second finger of his right hand into the water to check its temperature.)

Gentleman: I would like to hear from you. Actually, I would like to, here, with you, but I'm afraid that's quite out of the question.

Policeman: You're damned right it's out of the question. This is America!

Sullivan: This is absurd.

Gentleman: (continuing his letter) It wasn't really a letter, she'll say, said he, reaching across the table for a box of matches.

Zappa: I know the next line.

Policeman: I know the next line.

Sullivan: I know the next line.

Duck: Please pass the soap.

Gentleman: It was more of a question. And perhaps soon I will be able to answer you with the

word 'nothing'. Nothing at all. It was quite the fault of myself actually.

Zappa: He took out two and wondered if they matched.

Policeman: What the hell are you doing in that bathtub?

Zappa: Merely adding a note of theatrical exactitude. As Ibsen once said, 'If you introduce a gun in act one, fire it in act three.'

- At this the policeman smiles with satisfaction.

Gentleman: A rather nice letter, don't you think?

Sullivan: Nothing of the sort.

Zappa: Nothing loves the sword.

- Upon hearing this, the policeman starts sobbing uncontrollably, and at the same time kisses his gun.

- The lights dim and the curtain falls.

ACT TWO

- It is approximately three years later. The scene is the interior of the head of the Statue of Liberty, as we once more come upon our unlikely family. However, after a moment of careful surveillance, one begins to notice that several changes have taken place. The policeman has shaved his head and grown a full beard. Replacing his uniform, gun, and Bible, are a loincloth, a wooden spoon, and a copy of the "I Ching", respectively. Mr. Sullivan is sitting on the floor. He now wears dark glasses. In one hand is a tin cup; in other, a white cane. Around his neck there hangs a sign, which, upon careful examination, appears to read: "Please help me. I lost my sight as a soldier in the war to end all wars, and as a result my T.V. show was taken off the air. I need money to support my large family and to continue in my capacity as economic, military, and cultural advisor to the President." The bathtub has grown considerably. It is still filled to the brim with hot water. It is so hot, in fact, that through the thick steam one is barely able to discern the countenance of Frank Zappa, grinning to reveal a perfectly formed gold plastic egg inside his mouth. It has been laid there by the rubber duck, whose residence is still the top of Zappa's head. The duck is smoking a cheap cigar. With his back to the audience, the gentleman is pensively taking in the view through one of the windows in the Statue's head. Physically speaking, he remains the same. He is the first to speak.

Gentleman: What seas, what shores, what grey rocks, and what islands...

Policeman: What sees? What shore is? What group rocks?

What eye lands?

Zappa: I give up.

Duck: A chicken with hair under its wings.

Sullivan: I will not accept ethnic humour in the Statue of Liberty!

Gentleman: (turning towards Ed Sullivan) Who are you?

Sullivan: Fine thanks, and yourself?

Zappa: Coffee anyone?

(continued on page eleven)

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(from page ten)

Policeman: Tennis anyone?
 Duck: When is anyone?
 Sullivan: When is anyone what?
 Zappa: Knock, knock!
 Policeman: Come in.
 Duck: Who's there?
 Gentleman: If you will kindly allow me to continue. Those who sharpen the tooth of the dog, meaning Death — Those who glitter with the glory of the hummingbird, meaning... Death.
 Sullivan: There's really no need to explain your phrase, you know. We do have a bit of aesthetic sensitivity.
 Gentleman: Those who sit in the sty of contentment, meaning Death.
 Policeman: Hey man, groovy! Those who sit in the sky.
 Zappa: Would you please refrain from indulging in your adolescent use of vernaculars.
 Sullivan: That reminds me. Did anyone bring the binoculars?
 Gentleman: Are you forgetting? You're blind!
 Zappa: We should have brought those too. I can't stand bare windows.
 Duck: Not as bad as bare windows! Which reminds me...
 Gentleman: Those who suffer the ecstasy of the animals, meaning Death, are become unsubstantial, reduced by a wind, a breath of pine...
 Sullivan: That's pine with me! Get it?
 Zappa: Now fun is fun, but save your puns.
 Policeman: That doesn't really rhyme.
 Gentleman: And the woodsong fog by this grace dissolved in place, what is this face...
 Policeman: That's better! But you crossed out the first grace.
 Gentleman: Less clear and clearer, the plusle in the arm, less

strong and stronger — given or lent? More distant than stars and nearer than the eye.
 Sullivan: (putting his hands to his dark glasses) Oh God! This is the Statue of Liberty! Have you no compassion?
 Gentleman: Whispers and small laughter between leaves and hurrying feet under sleep, where all waters meet.
 - The gentleman, upon finishing this last phrase, violently throws himself into the bathtub, creating a sizeable crack in the glass along one edge.

There is silence.
 Policeman: Sub.
 Zappa: Conscious.

- Regaining his composure, the gentleman resumes.

Gentleman: Bowsprit cracked with ice, and paint cracked with heat. I made this. I have forgotten and remember.

- The bathtub is next to speak.

Bathtub: I symbolize the transparent personality. By filling myself with people I try to become opaque. The people displace my subconscious. I love you.

Gentleman: Please pass the duck.
 Policeman: I think I shall construct a new high-security neighbourhood housing development called 'Sure-Lock Homes'.

Sullivan: If you will allow me this one minor digression, I feel this occasion merits a quotation from Dylan Thomas.

Zappa: Then it's time to get up. Give me my glasses. No, not my reading glasses. I want to look out. I want to see.

Policeman: What sees?
 Gentleman: What seas, what shores, what grey rocks, and what islands...

Duck: I've seen this movie before.

ACT THREE

- Six months later. An island in the Atlantic Ocean. There is no furniture on the island, except for a mysterious glass bathtub half full of tepid water. In it sits a preacher. In a tree nearby sits the policeman. He is in full uniform. The others have died of epilepsy. He is holding his gun. The preacher has stolen his paperback Bible, and it is from this that he is now reading aloud.

Preacher: Gracious God, we have sinned against thee, and are unworthy of thy mercy; Pardon our sins and bless these mercies for our use, and help us to eat and drink to thy glory, for Christ's Sake! Amen.

- The camera slowly pans from the face of the preacher to a close-up of the policeman, who is bleeding from the eyes.

Married...

(from page nine)

The couple in this film have been together for eight years and their patterns of behavior with respect to each other have long been preprogrammed. Ideally, the two should be interacting as a unit, in fact, as with many marriages the interaction is a destructive one.

Like the slow drip of a faucet it is the little things which assume epic proportions and everything from feeding the dog to cleaning the house is potentially explosive.

The couple selected for this microscopic viewing is not a particularly typical one. The

husband is a witty ad copy and the wife is quite intelligent or at least well educated. The objects with which their world is cluttered, the modern furniture, the Beatle records and the late foreign model car are all typical of the well off hip couples (with apartments, let's say in Lower Westmount.) The mental attitudes, their ideas of freedom, of women's rights versus male supremacy are equally familiar scenery.

Unlike other social documentaries, the problems all come from within and the basic rottenness of their relationship turns everything they touch sour. We sit and witness two people clinging to each other and at the same time, destroying each other. This is not a very pretty film but not because things are so continually dreadful, but because everything is so real and so common.

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Anyone contemplating marriage, indeed any man born of woman should see this film. Although unrelentingly specific, this movie leads one to rethink the entire concept of marriage. When it works it can be the most beautiful thing in the world — when it's had, it's awful.

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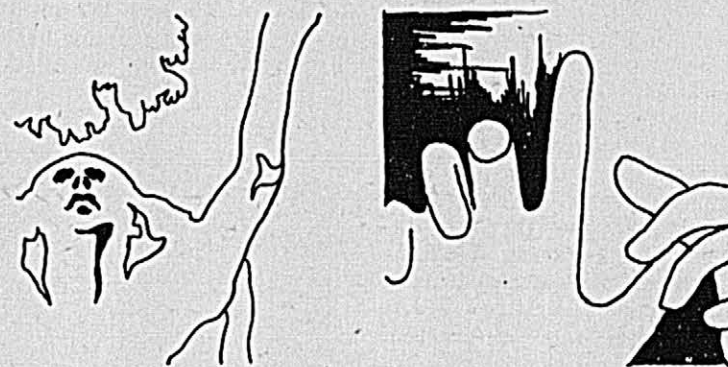
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the oppression of the law

As I remember the principles cited to me when I was about to take up the study of the law, the key to the legal system was alleged to be that it protected men against their exploitation by other men — that it was the major element in promoting equality among the different members of society. Yet as I look about our country, I see many things, but one thing I do not see yet is full equality, or even equality of opportunity, to which concept even the most hoary right winger will profess allegiance.

What then has gone wrong? I submit, first and foremost, that all of us here have. I suggest that the law in Canada, for many of today's lawyers, has become a sham — as well as a shame to those outside the profession. I contend that instead of practicing law to defend the weaker members of our society from exploitation, instead of conceiving of the law as a bulwark against the rule of the jungle, many of us are using law to enable the rich to get richer, and the corrupt to become more powerful.

Why? Is it because too many of us are preoccupied with the social and economic rewards — such as our fee structure which goes towards making lawyers the second highest-paid occupation in Canada. Is this what the administration of justice is all about? Since when should people supposedly dedicate to building a just society have such a high annual income, anyway?

The conclusion is obvious. Some of us seem to be deliberately seeking profit from human misery.

I say that it's about time our profession changed a little and concentrated more on relieving human suffering than causing it. You know, there is a lot of glaring hypocrisy uttered in this connection. I have met quite a number of lawyers who are extremely self-righteous about the subject of welfare and assistance to the less fortunate. They congratulate themselves for their own evident affluence, and look on people in the poverty category as therefore vastly inferior to themselves. The usual line is something about "shiftless, lazy bums, loafing on my tax money — why doesn't someone make them get a job?"

Yet often, these same people are deriving a substantial amount of their income from archaic laws still on the statute books which hold permanent the status quo. Just look at our real estate laws as a

prime example, where silly but costly title examination procedures add to the already too-expensive prices of buying a home. Consider the needless complexities of recovering a few dollars on minor contracts, where the vast work involved dissuades lawyers from taking such cases, thus causing many of the "little guys" to frequently have to lose money needlessly to those better off than themselves.

Therefore I ask why lawyers who complain don't lead the fight for some common sense in routine legal matters that affect a great many non-affluent people. Should we face up to the fact that the preservation of meaningless legalisms represents a substantial part of their income? Let's get down to more specifics. There are a great many ways that lawyers as lawyers can significantly assist in the amelioration of the harsh conditions of life for many of our people.

I suppose that the most obvious is the provision of legal aid to the indigent or the hard-up, caught in the tangle of the law. Now here I mean more than participating in the official governmental legal aid scheme. Often that's no real assistance to those that really need it. No, I refer to completely free legal aid — no claims, no bills, nothing — working on a case because it has merit, working for a person, not because he is a victim of injustice whom our society tends to condemn anyway because he has committed the crime of being poor.

Instead of practicing law to defend the weaker members of our society from exploitation, instead of conceiving the law as a bulwark against the rule of the jungle, many of us are using law to enable the rich to get richer, and the corrupt become more powerful.

I could suggest that lawyers operating out of finely panelled and furnished downtown or suburban offices might get together in a pool to open branches in some of the hard-core poverty neighbourhoods, where each of them could contribute a few hours a week to this type of freely-given service, instead of leaving such people to only the most idealistic or most hard-up members of the profession. Such work ought to be heavily advertised around the community, so that people who have need of legal aid and counsel are fully aware of its availability, and where it is available. The medical profession is starting to move into this field now; medical students have opened neighbourhood health centers in poverty communities in our three largest cities so far, and established physicians are joining them. Surely the legal profession will not allow itself to openly fall behind the medical profession in community concern.

We are not just talking about winning of status points through legal victory. We are talking about precedents which may greatly improve the living conditions of thousands of Canadians.

Lawyers take training in business law too. Their work frequently teaches them many sophisticated business techniques, and endows them with much administrative ability and insight. Why could not this expertise be placed at the disposal of community groups who wish to control an increasing portion of their own lives? — to have an input into the decision-making processes that most vitally concern them. On things like education, health services, recreational facilities, housing developments and so on, poverty communities have traditionally been voiceless and impotent, despite the intimate involvement that such things have with their well-being. At the same time, more affluent neighbourhoods have never lacked the spokesmen, the expertise, or the influence to shape their immediate environments more to their liking.

Here is where lawyers — or to use the more expressive French term, advocates — can come in. They can help organize and they can help represent the views and desires of the less powerful groups in our society. They can assist in improving social and economic conditions — for example, by giving their business advice on such things as community — run health clinics local business ventures, or neighbourhood tenant and consumer co-operatives. Indeed, with the contacts which many in the legal profession have formed with the captains of business and industry, they can help bridge the chasm between those who have and those who don't — by educating the more fortunate in how they can con-

cretely help rehabilitate those caught in the culture of poverty.

It's also sound from a negative point of view. If people are allowed to languish in poverty, barely sustained by government handouts, while the world of affluence is perceived all around them, something is going to happen. The terrible beauty of violent revolt which Yeats saw in the Irish uprising will again become the goal. Indeed, this has already started — in Watts, in Belfast and Londonderry, in India, in Latin America. Frustration has a limit — a boiling point. Apparently we haven't yet reached that point in this country. But if the leading lights of Canadian society, such as those in our profession, continue to wallow in social torpor and apathy, continue to pass off the problem to someone else, then the flash point will come sooner than we expect. Then, as Gordon Lightfoot puts it in his song about the Detroit riots, Black Day in July, the power elite of Canada will

"wonder how it happened,
and they really know the reason,
and it wasn't just the temperature,
and it wasn't just the season".

Of course, if a person steals big enough, then he can afford services of some of the better-known members of our most honourable fraternity.

And I feel that our men of the law will not long remain in apathy. The law reflects our society, for better or worse. And the times, they are a' changing.

Nowhere is this better seen than in legal education. The iron rule of the scissors-and-paste presentation, precedent-bound school of quibbling legalisms was broken back in the 1950's, and I am pleased to note it is now under heavier attack than ever. If the spirit of the law is holding its own in the schools with the letter of the law, then another force also seems to be on the rise — the spirit of justice. At one of our most prominent law schools, a course is now being given on "the Law and Poverty". Moreover, law students are being mixed with people from human-oriented disciplines, such as sociology, in order to broaden their outlook on human problems. All in all, attempts are being made all over to tear down the barrier between the law and grim, social reality.

Unfortunately, this development is still in the realm of instruction, and has not yet been fully implemented in practice. But we cannot afford to wait until the majority of the Bar is composed of those lawyers now being graduated with training in these new concepts. Change is needed right away, so that all of us who are now lawyers must seek to change our attitudes and patterns of practice.

What does this mean? It means that we must make every effort to be sure that the law ceases to be conceived of as a tool of the ruling establishment, but instead, is transformed into an instrument of social development. Lawyers must cease to serve those who can pay best to call their tune, but must listen to and heed the new rhythms of the total society — all Canadians, in every circumstance.

I have been talking about how lawyers can use their training to help people in need. In this encouragement though, the idea is not that lawyers will play the sole role or even the supreme role. Intellectual arrogance and Messiah complexes have no place in social rehabilitation. The idea is teamwork, and the concept is supportive, not supervisory. Essential to success is the retention of self-control and self-dignity on the part of those helped. In this type of work, the lawyer must follow the tradition of private practice — he must seek to help his client, but not to run his client's affairs.

*from a speech
by
the Hon. John Monroe,
minister of national
health and welfare
Sept. 8, 1969*



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Plumbers...

(Continued from page 1)
ter agreement was reached on certain preliminary issues, Shapiro was quoted in the Daily contradicting his previous promises.

According to the EUS executive, Shapiro reneged on his promise because Grey told him to do so.

Shapiro labelled Gandell's statement a blatant lie. "I think we all recognize the need for greater autonomy for the undergraduate societies", retorted the External Vice-President. "It is unfortunate that certain people have allowed their personal lust for power to cloud the issue which is how could we best serve the student."

War Trial...

(Continued from page 1)

fear that Establishment hypocrites who had been making money out of the War would jump on the antiwar bandwagon now that there is a groundswell of public antagonism to the war. "The millionaires are either hypocrites or fools," he said.

Tran Que Phuong, of L'Union des Vietnamiens Patriotiques au Canada, who participated in Wednesday's Operation Pacification in Freilighsburg, spoke in French on "Defeating Nixon's Government on its Home Ground." He

welcomed the support of all antiwar groups, regardless of motives and ideological differences, since the real problem of Vietnam was not ideology but that people are being killed.

Later, however, Mr. Tran lashed out at members of the audience who were demanding

violent revolution in North America, saying that if they wanted to fight, they should either go to Vietnam and fight for the NLF or keep their mouths shut. He said, that he resented attempts by extreme "left" groups to turn Vietnam into some kind of Chinese puppet state.

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LOST

LOST: Wallet in Arts Building or L132 on Friday. Reward in excess of \$45.00 you already have. Phone Alastair 467-6892 after 6 pm.

LOST: One small black umbrella at McGill - U. of T. football game. If found call Lawrence at 849-5965. Reward.

LOST: Brown tote bag with wallet containing ID papers. Otto Maass Wed. 12. Please return. Phone Shirley 484-4461.

MISCELLANEOUS

FLIGHT TO LONDON. \$201. Return for McGill students or staff. Dec. 16th to Jan. 12th. Call 288-5950 or 3562 Durocher.

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WANTED: Hip chicks for a boss gig - no hassles, good 'bread'. Call 932-6513 between 10 am & 4 pm.

MOC - SKI EXERCISES 6:00 pm Friday Get in shape for skiing, running, gymnastics, trampolining, swimming. Bring I.D.'s to Currie Gym. Also TRIPS THIS WEEKEND, Nov. 14-16. Backpacking at Glen Ellen Vt., call Lilian 659-1243 for information. Liever River canoe trip (in ice breakers?) contact Arvo. 844-2189.

BOOKS ARE POWER. Bookends is a student co-op. & has books (cheap) 1015 Sherbrooke W. Power to the people.

THE SEVENTH SEAL - Ingmar Bergman's classic film, Sunday at Gardner Hall. 3925 University St. 7:15 and 9:15 pm. \$1.00.

MISCELLANEOUS

BULLFIGHT POSTERS. four different designs now available at the Purple Unknown 2145 Bleury St. just below Sherbrooke 849-6872.

FLASH - Bluejay flying, chicks hatching, birds nestling at the Newman Rooster Den. 3484 Peel. Band and Beer. Friday Nov. 14.

HINES: Just heard the news. Why didn't you say? Congratulations to you and the lucky (?) girl. The Giant Dummy.

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WANTED: Married students interested in business opportunities. Apply Thurs. 1 pm A255 or call 843-5781.

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WANTED: Volunteers to help organize children's Christmas Party on Dec. 13 Meeting 7:30 Monday 17th Newman Centre 3484 Peel.

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Pucksters whip Mac 7-3

Redmen ready for GG's

by MIKE KAZAKOFF

Old MacDonald had a farm and the college that bears his name is still using the barn as a hockey rink. Masquerading under the name of the GlenFinnan Skating Rink, it serves as the home of the MacDonald Hockey Clansmen. On Tuesday night, it rang to the cheers (and jeers) of several hundred (MacDonald) fans as the Redmen picked up their first win of the season — a 7-3 victory over the Clansmen in the first Coupe de Quebec clash of this year.

The win was particularly sweet as it avenged the rather humiliating 7-0 loss in the same contest last year. Although not raving about the style of play, Redmen coach Brian Gilmour expressed his satisfaction with the win and was confident that it will help the players prepare for the home opener against the University of

Ottawa Gee-Gees on Saturday at 2:30 pm.

The game itself wasn't exactly a hockey classic as both teams came out playing ragged hockey and getting chippy penalties. The two squads missed several good opportunities until Stu Hamilton put the Redmen ahead at 19:03 of the first period by deflecting in a Peter Burgess pass from the corner.

Ex-clansman stars

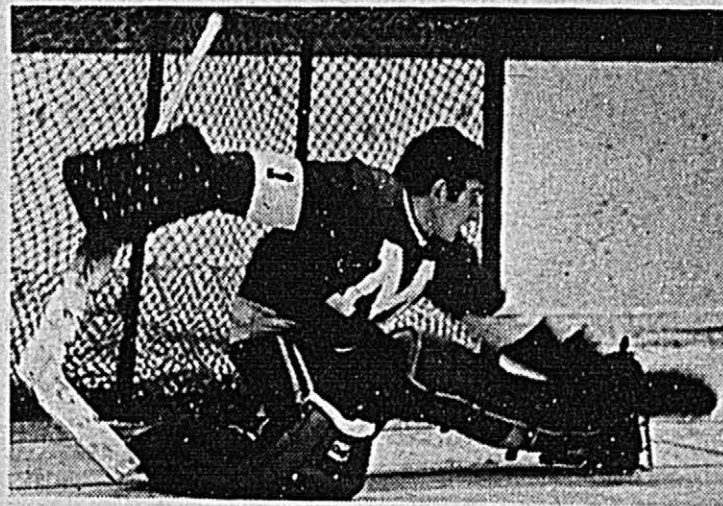
The second period saw the Redmen start to outskate their opponents as former Clansman, Wayne Barrow, potted two goals while Mike Stacey got one. Other Redmen scorers were Doug Crossley, Stu Hamilton (his second), and Joe Brown. Laird, Chartrand, and Robinson replied for MacDonald.

The game was marred by a total of 32 penalties, 18 to McGill

and 14 to MacDonald. Most were of the dubious kind as referee Jack Bowman (brother of St. Louis' Scotty) had trouble keeping the game under control. He even managed to call a penalty shot against McGill which Bob Laird slipped behind Norm Lord and through the crease wide of the open net.

The most pleasing part of the contest was the fact that six of the seven goals were scored by newcomers to the Redmen. Wayne Barrow, especially, played a strong game. If the trend keeps up when the veterans hit their stride, coach Gilmour could have more depth up front than he has seen in some time.

In this game, however, the Redmen certainly didn't play up to their potential. They seemed to lack the cohesiveness which comes only with time and hard



GREAT LORD: Redmen goalie Norm Lord shows his all-star form in recent practice. Lord will be in action with the varsity pucksters tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 at the Winter Stadium against the Ottawa Gee Gees.

work. By Saturday, chances are the lack of time will have been made up by the amount of hard work.

Norm Lord showed the effects of his having missed practice as he was shakey on several plays, but newcomer Art Bloom, looked sharp for the short time he was in the McGill nets.

For the Saturday game, coach Gilmour plans to use basically the same line-up with Kerner centering Roxburgh and Barrow, Harron with Brown and Stacey, and Crossley pivoting Burgess and Hamilton. On the blue-line he has Larry Meehan paired regularly with George Kemp, and

Alec Manson with Dave 'Get' Mutch.

Ottawa seems to be a question mark as far as their strength goes. They beat the supposedly strong Carleton Ravens in a pre-season contest but also dropped several games against weaker squads. In any case it promises to be an exciting contest, so while the footballers toil in Halifax why not watch the hockey Redmen do their thing. And remember, Miss Redmen wants you.

By the way, Steve Doty's JV pucksters will entertain the Loyola Braves ce soir à sept heures au Stadium d'Hiver in the league opener.

Poloists lose twice but win both games

by TONY ZIOLKOWSKI

McGill was handed two games on a platter on Wednesday night as both Pointe Claire and the YMHA had to forfeit their games.

News of the Y's forfeiture did not come until after they outlasted the McGill Red team 4-2 in the best game of the season.

The Blues from Snowdon jumped into a big three goal lead in the first quarter as Alan Enkin, Irving Rosenberg, and 'Gabby' Zinner beat net-minder Paul Dub. The Redmen appeared to be fast asleep in the opening period but Coach Fouad Kamal managed to stir them into life as John Hawse and Richard Emery both put shots behind All-Star goalie Ralph Sarkosy.

The teams played pretty even ball until about two-thirds of the way into the third quarter. A defensive lapse let Joe Roboz, one of the slowest players on the Blues swim in unmolested to score an easy goal.

It is my humble opinion that if the Redmen had played the first quarter as well as they played the other three, they easily would have beaten the Canadian champs.

The reason for the Y's disqualification arrived with Coach Jenos just after the game ended. It appears that certain members of the Blues have not been paying their membership fees to the Y. The Y therefore pulled their squad out of the league until all outstanding fees are paid.

In a game that looked suspiciously like a McGill scrimmage, Pointe-Claire dumped the White team 7-2. Peter Hart, Steven Hart (brothers) and Dave Johnson (he plays for McGill) got two goals each for the Lakeshore squad while Richard Zajchowski (another Redman) netted a single. Ron Nesbitt was the McGill scorer with a pair of long shots.

The problem arose when it was discovered that William Tomlin who played for Pointe Claire against the White is registered only with McGill. Players are allowed to play for McGill and Pointe Claire provided they register with both teams.

The Redmen have a rough weekend ahead of them as they travel to St. Jean tonight to face the cadets from CMR. The very next day the military-men from RMC in Kingston make a train trip to play here.



DREAM'NG: Redmen hockey coach Brian Gilmour cannot make up his mind for his selection of Miss Redmen. You can vote for your choice at Saturday's Game. From left to right the Miss Redmen Hockey hopefuls are Kristin Kingsland, Sue Barton, Jackie Field, and Lee Jager.

DANCE

8:30 - Friday, Nov. 14

Band

"The Lost"

Beer

NEWMAN CENTRE

3484 Peel

A man went looking for America.
And couldn't find it anywhere...

Peter Fonda, Dennis Hopper

easy rider

Showtimes:
1.10, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30

COLOR

ATWATER I
ALEXIS NIHON PLAZA

METRO LEVEL
935-4246



McGill clashes with UNB for Atlantic Bowl

Redmen go to Toronto via Halifax

by RED PHILLIPS

There's an old joke about the husband who comes home to find his wife in a somewhat ruffled state, showing all the manifestations of having just taken part in or at least begun a rather illicit relationship with an unknown and nowhere-to-be-seen gentleman.

In a blind rage the husband rifles through the household searching under beds, in drawers, behind refrigerators and in ovens before finally discovering the same gentleman in the bedroom closet, naked.

Torn from sanity by the combined forces of rage and jealousy the husband scowls directly into the fear-stricken eyes of the naked gentleman and confronts him with the rhetorical question, "What are you doing here?"

At a loss for a better answer the naked visitor replies, "Well you've gotta be somewhere."

It's a reasonable answer under the circumstances.

At this very moment, in the bustling metropolis of Halifax there is at least one football coach who's asking himself the same rhetorical question and very likely giving himself the same unavoidable answer.

The man's name is Dan Underwood and he is currently employed as the head football coach of the University of New Brunswick. Tomorrow his football team, by virtue of having narrowly edged out St. Francis Xavier, meet the McGill Redmen in a contest resourcefully named the Atlantic Bowl.

Dan Underwood has ample reason for his concern. He managed to make it to Montreal for last Saturday's encounter between McGill and the University of Toronto Blues. What he saw needn't be rearticulated here, but his reaction certainly does not speak an overright optimism on the part of the man and the University of New Brunswick Red Raiders.

The coach's concern cannot be overstated. Generally when a coach sees a superior team he has to play at a later date, he does all he can to encourage his athletes to come up with what sports literates call a 'big' game. Dan Underwood has apparently abandoned even that tactic.

For the week since McGill's 17-0 victory over the Blues the coach has been seen wandering around wherever there is to wander around in Fredericton moaning softly to himself. When queried by the Daily yesterday and consequently given the glorious opportunity to proliferate some of the optimistic lies coaches generally

New Brunswick?" asked the coach. "I'll show you what I know." In so saying the coach reached into his pocket and pulled out two bubble-gum card sized (they weren't) pieces of paper with the occasional scribble on them. "That's what I know."

The Redmen have done no scouting whatsoever of the UNB team. They have



Why is this man laughing?

proliferate under similar circumstances. Underwood could only reply, "It looks like were going to take a real beating."

"All we can hope for," said the coach, "is that we come up with a dry day and some real team spirit."

The fact that the coach was scouting McGill should at least be of some influence in giving the Red Raiders any chance at all tomorrow. At least New Brunswick now knows something of the McGill game. Tom Mooney, you see, knows very little about UNB's.

"You want to know what I know about

neither seen them in the flesh nor on film and any second-hand scouting reports have been of the no-so-comprehensive, 'they throw a lot variety.'

In addition to going into the contest blind the Redmen have several other problems. Offensive lineman Mike Evans, known as much for his gazelle-like jumps following Redmen touchdowns as for his killer instinct blocking, cut himself several weeks ago. This week he discovered he has blood poisoning.

But, Mike isn't the kind of guy who'll let a little thing like potential death stop

him. He's expected to meet the team at the airport for the trip to Halifax.

Quarterback George Wall has spent the week in bed with a virus of some sort, but is expected to make the trip and dress. His sickness at least changes the tune of the weekly quarterback prediction ('both will likely see action'). Dan Smith will start.

Omega trophy winner Dave Fleischer has been limping all week on an ankle sprained in the Toronto contest and isn't expected to be able to perform at 100%. Dan Dulmage broke his jaw in the same game somewhat limiting his expected performance.

Other walking wounded include captain Cliff Moore who broke his ankle in the Western Game and who will dress for the first time since then, tomorrow. Kenny Ross, who joined the paraplegic squad with a broken jaw in the game in Waterloo, will also dress. Neither of them are expected to start.

A factor in the Redmen's favour is the weather. The report from Halifax is that it's been raining for so long people are starting to build arks and collect animals. All of which augurs not well for the Red Raider passing game.

And if the Redmen look for anything from New Brunswick tomorrow they should look up for the football. Quarterback Merrill has thrown for 13 touchdowns this season and has an array of receivers to choose from.

Nothing else is known about the team aside from the fact that the people in Halifax are billing the game like it was the second coming and calling for the Redmen to take it by as much as 5 touchdowns.

With the pressure of the OQAA race lifted coach Mooney is looking for better performances from his players. Now there's the question of the responsibility of representing the Ontario-Quebec circuit in the rest of Canada.

The Redmen dedication to winning hasn't stopped with the capturing of the Yates cup. Tom Mooney says his team has worked too long and too hard to be stopped over something like not knowing anything about the opposition.

"We don't joke or fool around much in practices," says the coach, "but we sure have a good time in the games."

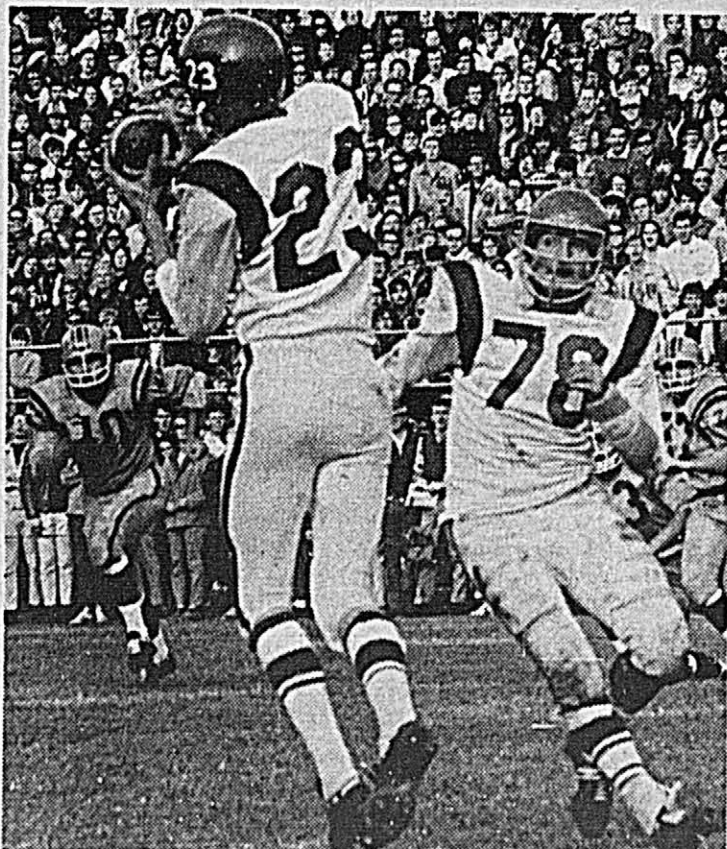


photo by LILLEY

HOLT OF LIGHTNING: Redmen defensive half Bill Holt, shown here picking off a Queen's pass in season opener, is expected to come up with another such effort Saturday as McGill faces the aerial act of UNB.

OQAA Final Statistics

STANDINGS

McGill	6	1	190	50	12
Queens	5	2	133	96	10
Toronto	4	3	155	126	8
Western	3	4	159	139	6
Waterloo	3	4	112	157	6
McMaster	0	7	63	244	0

SCORES

Fleischer, McG	10				60
Hilton, We	8				48
Walter, To	6				36
Lovechio, McG		4	20	2	34
Eaman, Q	5			1	31
Cozak, Q		6	12	1	31
Sehr, To	5				30
Wiedenhoelt, Wa	5				30
Colisimo, We		4	15		27
Stankovic, To	1	2	14		26
Alken, McG	4				24
Wakefield, Wa	4				24

RUSHERS

Fleischer, McG	111	703	10	3	46
Hilton, We	116	552	8	2	44
Eaman, Q	102	548	4	0	50
Sehr, To	78	436	3	4	75
Alken, McG	112	413	4	0	25
Stankovic, To	73	351	0	0	16
Clark, Q	56	333	2	0	90
Wakefield, Wa	63	283	3	2	40
Warrender, Q	42	281	1	2	44
White, McG	67	251	1	0	32
Spears, McG	55	206	0	2	10

PASSERS

Albini, To	170	91	1441	9	12
Groves, Wa	186	92	1004	10	17
Stankovic, We	112	54	648	8	10
McNeill, Qu	85	41	522	6	4
Tanner, McG	47	25	330	1	6

W

6	1	190	50	12
5	2	133	96	10
4	3	155	126	8
3	4	159	139	6
3	4	112	157	6
0	7	63	244	0

TD

10					60
8					48
6					36
	4	20	2		34
5			1		31
	6	12	1		31
5					30
5					30
	4	15			27
1	2	14			26
4					24
4					24

CAR

111	703	10	3	46
116	552	8	2	44
102	548	4	0	50
78	436	3	4	75
112	413	4	0	25
73	351	0	0	16
56	333	2	0	90
63	283	3	2	40
42	281	1	2	44
67	251	1	0	32
55	206	0	2	10

ATT

170	91	1441	9	12
186	92	1004	10	17
112	54	648	8	10
85	41	522	6	4
47	25	330	1	6

L

1	190	50	12
2	133	96	10
3	155	126	8
4	159	139	6
4	112	157	6
7	63	244	0

FG

					60
					48
					36
	4	20	2		34
			1		31
	6	12	1		31
					30
					30
	4	15			27
	2	14			26
					24
					24

YDS

703	10	3	46
552	8	2	44
548	4	0	50
436	3	4	75
413	4	0	25
351	0	0	16
333	2	0	90
283	3	2	40
281	1	2	44
251	1	0	32
206	0	2	10

TD'S

10					60
8					48
6					36
	4	20	2		34
5			1		31
	6	12	1		31
5					30
5					30
	4	15			27
1	2	14			26
4					24
4					24

F

190	50	12
133	96	10
155	126	8
159	139	6
112	157	6
63	244	0

AGT

					60
					48
					36
	4	20	2		34
			1		31
	6	12	1		31
					30
					30
	4	15			27
	2	14			26
					24
					24

PTS

60					60
48					48
36					36
34					34
31					31
31					31
30					30
30					30
27					27
26					26
24					24
24					24

INT

9	12
10	17
8	10
6	4
1	6

Lockington, McG

46	20	265	1	9
57	21	228	2	6
42	17	219	0	0

Wall, McG

57	21	228	2	6
42	17	219	0	0

Smith, McG

42	17	219	0	0
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RECEIVERS

Manahan, Wa	26	245	2	33
Walter, To	25	552	6	85
Sehr, To	24	290	2	51
Wiedenhoelt, We	19	283	5	41
Fox, Wa	19	235	1	33
Baylor, McG	18	295	1	82
Doret, To	16	153	2	31
Chapman, To	13	275	2	51
Bender, McG	13	236	2	62
Hilton, We	12	73	0	66

INTERCEPTIONS

Bob Larose	Western	5	121
Bob Berke	McGill	5	53
Peter Lamantia	Toronto	4	93
Kevin St. Michael	Western	4	64
Steve Neville	McGill	4	46
Mike Lambros	Queens	4	44
Jody Orved	Toronto	4	27

PUNTERS

Lambros, Q	62	2388	38.7	75
McKay, To	70	2555	36.5	70
Knill, Wa	78	2823	36.2	95
Fabiani, We	72	2565	35.7	72
Lockington, McG	65	2307	35.5	51
Kelly, McG	56	1948	34.8	49

PUNT RETURNS

Rumball, McG	24	465	19.4	104
McLellan, Wa	25	370	14.8	45
Eaman, Q	26	340	13.1	33
Graydon, McG	23	297	12.9	62
Bender, McG	34	322	9.5	44
Doret, To	20	178	8.9	33
Tutton, McG	21	185	8.8	33
Wiedenhoelt, Wa	23	184	8.0	22
Lockhart, We	34	261	7.6	33
Behie, We	21	160	7.6	35